GREEK PAPYRI

CHIEFLY PTOLEMAIC

GRENFELL

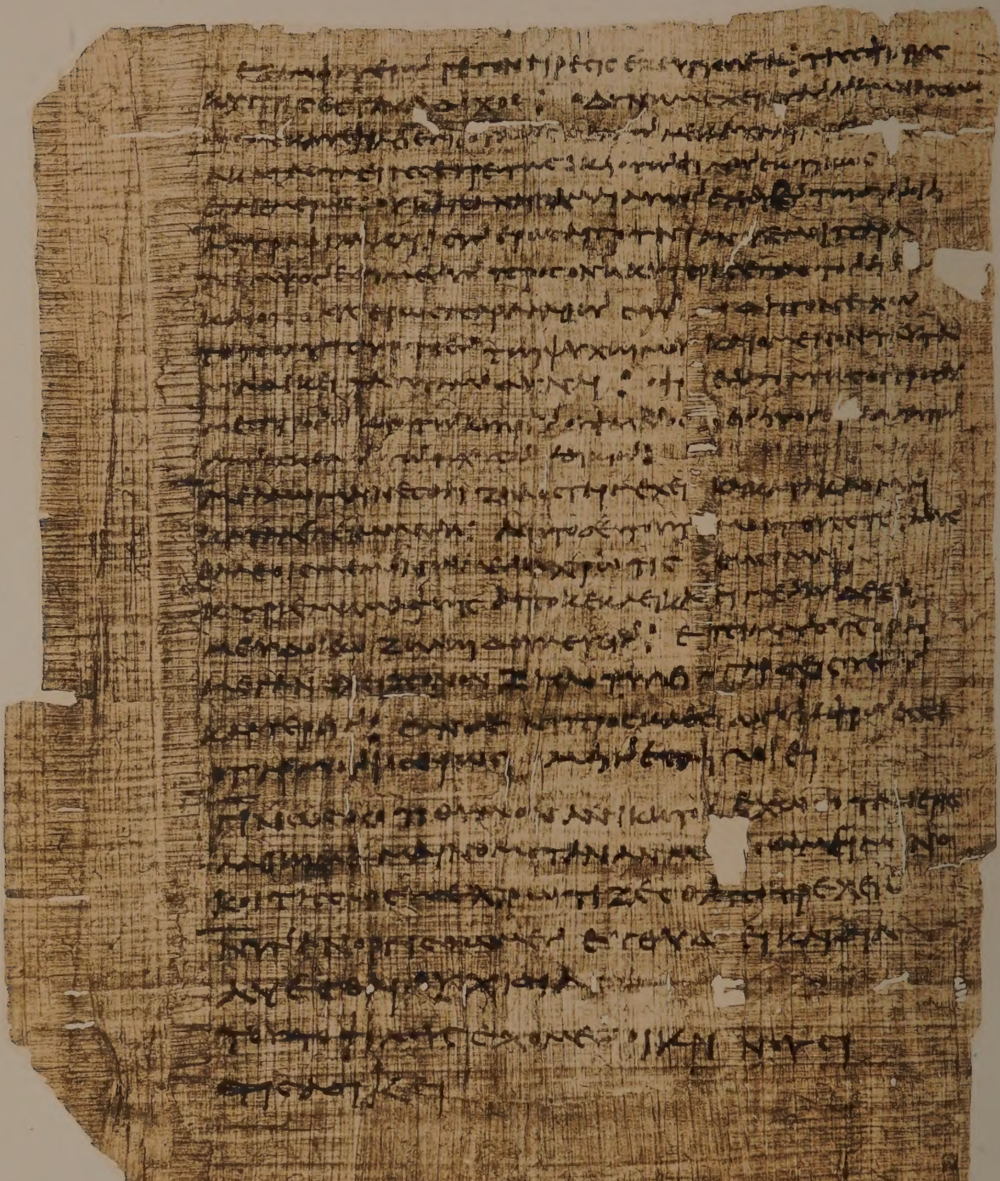
GREEK PAPYRI

CHIEFLY PTOLEMAIC

GRENFELL

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Papyrus I, Column 1.

AN

ALEXANDRIAN EROTIC FRAGMENT

AND OTHER GREEK PAPYRI

CHIEFLY PTOLEMAIC

EDITED BY

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B. P. G.

PREFACE

The papyri published in this volume were obtained by myself in the last two winters, with the exception of nos. 9, 49, 53, and 68, which were obtained by Professor Mahaffy in 1894, and no. 60. I regret that the time which I have been able to spare from my publication of the *Revenue Laws of Ptolemy Philadelphus* has been insufficient for preparing an adequate commentary. But what is important at the present time is the publication of new texts, and I have therefore preferred to edit these as quickly as possible, especially as half the texts published in this volume belong to a century of history for which recent discoveries have hitherto done little, and I have other and not less pressing calls on my time.

My copies of several texts have been revised by Prof. Wilcken, and nearly all by Prof. Mahaffy and Mr. A. S. Hunt. To them I am indebted for a large number of readings and suggestions. Those texts which are now in the British Museum have also been revised by Mr. F. G. Kenyon, to whom I am indebted for several suggestions, as well as for his kindness in superintending the publication of this book during my absence in Egypt.

My best thanks are also due to the Delegates of the Clarendon Press for publishing this volume, and to the Controller and staff of that institution for their care in printing it.

BERNARD P. GRENFELL.

CAIRO,
December 13, 1895.

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Abbreviations and Brackets used in the Text and Notes.

Rev. Pap. 'The Revenue Laws of Ptolemy Philadelphus,' edited by B. P. Grenfell, with an introduction by the Rev. J. P. Mahaffy.

L. P. 'Les papyrus grecs du musée du Louvre, &c.' in 'Notices et Extraits,' vol. XVIII. part ii.

Square brackets [ ] indicate a lacuna, and the dots inside the approximate number of letters lost. Where the beginnings or ends of lines are lost and there is nothing to fix the length of the lines, only one bracket is used.

Dots outside brackets indicate letters which I have been unable to decipher. Dots underneath letters mean that the reading of them is doubtful.

Angular brackets ⟨ ⟩ indicate that the letters enclosed were erased.

In nos. II–VIII, stops, breathings, or accents represent those in the original; elsewhere they have been supplied.

In the notes numbers enclosed in square brackets [ ] refer to columns.

A. AN ALEXANDRIAN EROTIC FRAGMENT, ETC.

I. *An Alexandrian Erotic Fragment. Second century* B.C. *From the Thebaid. Brit. Mus. Pap.* DCV. See *Frontispiece.*

THE following portion of an erotic work is written on the *verso* of a contract dated in the eighth year of Philometor (No. **10**), and must therefore be later than 173 B.C., but was written before the end of the second century B.C. The original breadth of the papyrus can be calculated with tolerable accuracy from the formula containing the date on the *recto*, and there may have been three columns of the erotic work, of which only the first and part of the second are preserved. These contain a kind of declamation in character, the lament of some Ariadne for her Theseus, written in half poetical, half rhetorical prose, remarkable for the somewhat harsh elisions and frequent asyndeta. So far as I am aware, it is the first example of this class of literature which has been recovered; the romances which occur sometimes in papyri of the Roman period, as, for instance, the romance published by Wilcken in *Hermes* xxviii. p. 161, differ from it in many respects, though it may be regarded as their forerunner. The piece in spite of its want of continuity, which is perhaps not unsuitable considering the subject, is written with much spirit and liveliness, and sometimes not without a touch of pathos. **Papyrus 1.**

The papyrus measures 6½ inches by 7, and is written in a small cursive hand, which is in some places difficult to read owing to its minuteness and the roughness of the papyrus. In deciphering it

I have received valuable help from Prof. Mahaffy, Prof. Wilcken and Mr. Hunt; but line 12 has resisted our efforts.

I give first a copy of the text as it stands, only separating the words. The double point is used occasionally to mark the punctuation as in the Phaedo fragments of the previous century, but not always correctly. Cf. Pap. **14**. 10.

Col. 1.

εξ αμφοτερων γεγον αιρεσις εζευγισμεθα : της φιλιας
κυπρις εστ αναδοχος : οδυνη μ εχει οταν αναμνησθω :
ως με κατεφιλει επιβουλως μελλων με καταλιμπαν[ει]ν
ακαταστασιης ευρετης : και ο την φιλιαν εκτικως
ελαβε μ ερως : ουκ απαναιναμαι αυτον εχουσ εν τηι διανοιαι
αστρα φιλα και : συνερωσα ποτνια νυξ μοι παρα
πεμψον ετι με νυν προς ον η κυπρις εγδοτον αγει μ[ε
και ο πολυς ερως παραλαβων συνοδηγον εχω
το πολυ πυρ το εν τηι ψυχηι μου καιομενον ταυτα
μ αδικει τ̣αυτα μ οδυναι : ο φρεναπατης ο προ του
μεγα φρονων και ο την κυπριν ου φαμενος ειναι του εραν μ̣ο̣ι̣
α̣ι̣τ̣ιαν
ο̣υ̣κ̣ ηνεγκε λ̣ι̣αν την τυχουσαν αδικιαν :
μελλω μαινεσθαι ζηλος γαρ μ εχει και κατακαομαι
καταλελειμμενη : αυτο δε τουτο μοι τους στεφανους
βαλε οις μεμονωμενη χρωτισθησομαι :
κυριε μη μ αφηις αποκεκλεικλειμενην δεξαι
μ ευδοκω ζηλωι δουλευειν : επιμανουσ οραν
μεγαν εχει πονον ζηλοτυπειν γαρ δει στεγειν
καρτερειν : εαν δ ενι προσκαθει μονον αφρων εσει
ο γαρ μονιος ερως μαινεσθαι ποιει
γινωσχ οτι θυμον ανικητον εχω οταν ερις

λαβηι με μαινομ οταν αναμ[νη]σθωμ ει μονο
κοιτησω συ δε χρωτιζεσθ αποτρεχεις
νυν ανοργισθωμεν ευθυ δει και δια
λυεσθαι ουχι δια
τουτο φιλους εχομεν οι κρινουσι
τις αδικει

Col. 2.

νυν ον μη επι[
ερω κυριε τον [
νυν μεν ουθε[
πλυτης ο[
δυνησομαι : [
κοιτασον ης εχ[
ικανως σου εν[
κυριε πως μα[
πρωτος με πειρ[
κυρι̣ο̣ν ατυχ[
οπυασθωμεθα [επι]
τηδειως αισθεσ[
εγω δε μελλω [
δουλ̣[. . . .] . τ̣αν δι[
ανθρ[. . .]τ̣α κρι[
με[
θαυ[
σχω[
κου[
και [
λελαλ[ηκ

1. ἐξ ἀμφοτέρων κ.τ.λ., i.e. each of us chose the other.

τῆς φιλίας : 'of our love love's goddess is the surety.'

4–5. 'Love the stablisher of friendship overcame me, I do not deny that I have him within my soul.'

6. 'Sweet stars, and thou queenly night partner of my love, bring me yet to his side whither Cypris leads me a willing slave, Cypris and the might of Love which has overcome me.'

9. The subject of ἀδικεῖ and ὀδυνᾶι is perhaps πῦρ or ταῦτα. Mr. Hunt suggests taking ὁ φρεναπάτης with what precedes; but the stop in the original is somewhat against this, though by no means conclusive, since a stop is wrongly inserted after καί in line 6.

11–12. These two lines are extremely obscure, even apart from the difficulties of decipherment. The meaning perhaps is that he who was once so proud that he denied the power of love has nevertheless done me a more than ordinary wrong. The reading of the end of line 11 is very doubtful. The first letter after ἐρᾶν is more like δ than anything else, and if αἰτίαν is correct the first ι is made in a remarkable way. Mr. Hunt suggests ποιήτριαν; μεταιτίαν is also just possible. The first two or three letters of line 12 are written so small, and the ink is so faint, that it is impossible to decipher them with certainty. They appear to be ουκ, but may be αν. The γ of ἤνεγκε is, I think, certain, though it looks like a σ in the facsimile. λίαν is the greatest difficulty; and πάντων instead of λίαν τήν might be read. If λίαν is correct, the sense appears that he has 'carried too far' his misdeeds. It is doubtful whether τυχοῦσαν means an 'ordinary injustice,' or 'the present injustice from which I am suffering.' The first sense suits οὐκ better, unless, as is possible, οὐκ ἤνεγκε is a question.

14. αὐτὸ δὲ τοῦτο refers to καταλελειμμένη. 'For this reason (since I have been deserted), away with the garlands which will give colour to my pale cheeks, and which are useless now since he will not see me.' χρωτισθήσομαι seems here to be used in a half-figurative sense; cf. Ar. Nub. 516 τὴν φύσιν αὐτοῦ πράγμασιν χρωτίζεται, and line 23 below, where it seems to be used literally.

16. Κύριε is probably the lover, though γίνωσκε in line 21 and σὺ δέ in line 23 are the only places where the lover is certainly spoken of in the second person. But cf. the parallel use of *dominus* in Latin, Apul., *Metamorphoses* vi. 22 *Tunc Iupiter prehensa Cupidinis buccula manuque*

ad os suum relata consauiat atque sic ad illum 'licet tu,' inquit, 'domine fili, nunquam,' &c.; and Suetonius, Octavian 53 *dominumque se posthac appellari nec a liberis quidem aut nepotibus suis vel serio vel ioco passus est; atque huiusmodi blanditias etiam inter ipsos prohibuit.* Possibly Κύριε refers to Erôs, cf. note on line 19.

17. *ἐπιμανοῦσα*: I have been unable to find any example for this verb formed from *ἐπιμανής*. Cf. note on line 24 *ἀνοργισθῶμεν*. The stop before *ἐπιμανοῦσα* appears to be incorrect, as *μέγαν ἔχει πόνον* must be impersonal.

18. The asyndeta here are very harsh: the only possible variation in the reading is *στένειν* for *στέγειν*, but the latter is much more probable in every way.

19. *ἐὰν δ' ἐνί*: perhaps addressed to Erôs, cf. line 16 note. The sense may then be that 'if you only overcome one, and not both your votaries, you will be foolish, for unrequited love only causes madness, and in that case your power will not have accomplished anything.' Another explanation is to take *ἄφρων ἔσει* as a general statement referring to the speaker herself, the sense being 'If you set your heart upon one person alone, you will be foolish, since love for only one person causes madness.'

22. The writer first wrote *ἀναμνησθῶμαι*, and then corrected *αι* into *ει*.

23. *χρωτίζεσθαι*: cf. line 15. It is perhaps unnecessary to take the word here in any sense other than its literal one, i.e. 'you run off to your ointments.' Perhaps the lover was an athlete.

24. *ἀνοργισθῶμεν*: the verb is in any case new; probably it is formed from *ἄνοργος*, cf. line 17 note, and means 'let us cease from anger.' The last sentence means 'for we must soon be reconciled; to what end else have friends, who shall judge which of us two is in the wrong?' With these explanations I commend to scholars the further elucidation of this interesting but difficult text.

I append the text of the first column printed in the modern fashion, correcting the mistakes and disregarding the elisions.

Ἐξ ἀμφοτέρων γέγονεν αἵρεσις· ἐζευγίσμεθα· τῆς φιλίας Κύπρις ἐστὶν ἀνάδοχος. ὀδύνη με ἔχει ὅταν ἀναμνησθῶ ὥς με κατεφίλει ἐπιβούλως μέλλων με καταλιμπάνειν, ἀκαταστασίας εὑρετής· καὶ ὁ τὴν φιλίαν ἐκτικῶς ἔλαβέ με ἔρως. οὐκ ἀπαναίναμαι αὐτὸν ἔχουσα ἐν τῇ διανοίᾳ.

Ἄστρα φίλα καὶ συνερῶσα πότνια νύξ μοι, παράπεμψον ἔτι με νῦν πρὸς ὃν

ἡ Κύπρις ἔκδοτον ἄγει με καὶ ὁ πολὺς ἔρως παραλαβών· συνοδηγὸν ἔχω τὸ πολὺ πῦρ τὸ ἐν τῇ ψυχῇ μου καιόμενον· ταῦτά με ἀδικεῖ, ταῦτά με ὀδυνᾷ. ὁ φρεναπάτης ὁ πρὸ τοῦ μέγα φρονῶν, καὶ ὁ τὴν Κύπριν οὐ φάμενος εἶναι τοῦ ἐρᾶν μοι αἰτίαν†, οὐκ ἤνεγκε λίαν τὴν τυχοῦσαν ἀδικίαν.

Μέλλω μαίνεσθαι, ζῆλος γάρ με ἔχει καὶ κατακαίομαι καταλελειμμένη. αὐτὸ δὲ τοῦτό μοι τοὺς στεφάνους βάλε οἷς μεμονωμένη χρωτισθήσομαι. Κύριε, μή με ἀφῇς, ἀποκεκλειμένην δέξαι με. εὐδοκῶ ζήλῳ δουλεύειν ἐπιμανοῦσα ὁρᾶν. μέγαν ἔχει πόνον, ζηλοτυπεῖν γὰρ δεῖ, στέγειν, καρτερεῖν· ἐὰν δὲ ἑνὶ προσκαθῇ μόνον, ἄφρων ἔσει· ὁ γὰρ μονιὸς ἔρως μαίνεσθαι ποιεῖ.

Γίνωσκε ὅτι θυμὸν ἀνίκητον ἔχω ὅταν ἔρις λάβῃ με· μαίνομαι ὅταν ἀναμνησθῶ εἰ μονοκοιτήσω, σὺ δὲ χρωτίζεσθαι ἀποτρέχεις.

Νῦν ἀνοργισθῶμεν. εὐθὺ δεῖ καὶ διαλύεσθαι· οὐχὶ διὰ τοῦτο φίλους ἔχομεν, οἳ κρινοῦσι τίς ἀδικεῖ;

II. *Homer, Iliad VIII.* 64–75 *and* 96–116. *First or second century* A.D. *From the Fayoum. Bodl. MS. Gr. class. d.* 20 (P).

Papyrus 2. The papyrus contains portions of two columns written in a fine uncial hand, which is probably not later than the second century. It is printed as it stands except that the words are separated. Attention may be called to the archaic form ɪ in line 103. Like all other Homer papyri of this period and later, the papyrus gives the vulgate text.

Col. 1.

Two lines lost.

ΑΝΔ]ΡΩΝ
Γ]ΑΙΑ
]ΗΜΑΡ
ΗΠΤΕ]ΤΟ ΠΕΙΠΤΕ ΔΕ ΛΑΟϹ
ΑΜΦ]ΙΒΕΒΗΚΕΙ
Τ]ΑΛΑΝΤΑ
ΘΑ]ΝΑΤΟ[Ι]Ο
ΑΧΑΙΩ]Ν ΧΑΛΚΟΧΙΤΩΝΩΝ
Η]ΜΑΡ ΑΧΑΙΩΝ
ΠΟΥΛ]ΥΒΟΤΕΙΡΗ
ΕΥ]ΡΥΝ Α[Ε]ΡΘΕΝ
Δ]Ε

Twenty lines lost.

αλλα μεν οφρα γεροντος απωσομεν α[γριον ανδρα] **Col. 2.**
Πο ως εφατ ουδ εσακουσε πολυτλας διος οδ[υσσευς]
αλλα παρηϊξεν κοιλας επι νηας αχαι[ων]
τυδειδης δ αυτος περ εων προμαχοισιν εμειχθη
στη δε προσθ ιππων νηληϊαδαο γεροντος
και μιν φωνησας επεα πτεροεντα προσηυδα
Δ ω γερον η μαλα δη σε νεοι τειρουσι μαχηται
ΔΙΟΜΗΔΗΣ ση δε βιη λελυται χαλεπον δε σε γηρας οπαξει
ηπεδανος δε νυ τοι θεραπων βραδεες δε τοι ιππο[ι]
[α]λλ αγ εμων οχεων επιβησεο οφρα ϊδηαι
ο[ι]οι τρωιοι ι[πποι] επισταμενοι πεδιο
κ[ραιπνα μαλ εν]θα και ενθα διωκεμεν ηδε φεβ[εσθαι]
ου[ς ποτ απ αινει]αν ελομ[ην] μηστωρε φο[β]οιο
[τουτω μεν θερ]αποντε [κο]μιτην τωιδε [δε νωι]
[τρωσιν εφ ιπποδ]αμοις ι[θυνομεν ο]φρα [και εκτωρ]
εμο]ν δορυ μ[αινεται
απι]θησε γε[ρηνιος
] επειθ ι[ππους
σθενελο]ς τε κα[ι
αμφοτερ]ωι διομ[ηδεος
χειρεσσ]ι λαβ η[νια

The rest of the column lost.

Compared with Mr. Leaf's text the variants are mainly orthographical, e. g. *πειπτε, πουλυβοτειρη, τωιδε, αμφοτερωι.* *πεδιο* is written by mistake for *πεδιοιο* in line 106. *μηστωρε,* not *μηστωρα,* is found in line 108, and the papyrus has *κομιτην* in place of *κομειτων.* In line 102 Δ(*ιομηδης*) is written by the original scribe, *Διομηδης* in another hand, implying that Diomed's speech begins at that point. Cf. line 97, where the resumption of the narrative is marked by *πο(ιητης).*

III. *Homer, Odyssey V.* 346–353. *About the third century. From the Fayoum. Bodl. MS. Gr. class. g.* 7 (P).

Papyrus 3.

The writing is a small uncial. The breathings, &c., are printed as they are in the original, which does not separate the words. The papyrus measures 2 inches by $1\frac{3}{4}$.

στερνο]ι[ο
πα]θεε[ι]ν δ[ε]ος ουδ[
ε'φ'άψεαι ηπειρο[ιο
βαλεε]ιν εις οινοπα [
αυτ]ος δ αποναςφι[
] κρηδεμνον ε[δωκεν
εδ]ῡσετο κυμαιν[οντα
]ε κυμ εκαλυψ[εν

IV. *Homer, Iliad XII.* 178–198. *Fourth century. From the Fayoum. Bodl. MS. Gr. class. e.* 21 (P).

Papyrus 4.

The writing resembles that of the Harris papyrus of the Iliad. There are no breathings, but the apostrophe is once used to mark elision, and accents are generally inserted, though not always in accordance with the received rules. The text represents the vulgate. The papyrus measures $4\frac{1}{2}$ inches by 4.

[λαινον αργειοι] δε και αχ[νυμενοι
[νηων ημυν]οντο θεοι[
[παντες οσοι δαναο]ῖσι μαχη[ς
[συν δ εβα]λον λαπιθαι πόλεμ[ον
[ενθ αυ πε]ιριθόου υιος κρατὲρος [
[δουρι β]αλέν δάμασον κυνεης[
[ουδ αρ]α χαλκείη κορυς έσχεθέν [
[αιχμη χαλ]κείη ρηξ όστεον εγκ[εφαλος
[ενδον α'πας πεπαλ[α]κτ[ο δ]άμασ[σε
[αυταρ επειτ]α πύλω[να και ορ]μεν[ον

[υιον δ α]ντιμάχοιο [λεοντευ]c όζ[οc
[ι]ππόμαχον βαλε δο[υρι
[αυ]τιc δ' εκ κολεοίο ερυ[ccαμενοc
αντιφάτην μεν π[ρωτον
πληξ αυτοcχεδίην [
[α]υ[ταρ] έπειτα [
[π]αν[ταc
[οφ]ρ ο[ι το]υc ενάριζ[ον
[το]φ[ρ] οι πουλυδαμα[ντι
[οι πλ]ειcτοι και άρ[ιcτοι
[τειχοc τ]ε ρηξει[ν

B. EARLY FRAGMENTS OF THE LXX AND PROTEVANGELIUM.

V. *Ezekiel V.* 12–*VI.* 3. *Fourth century. From the Fayoum. Bodl. MS. Gr. Bibl. d.* 4 (P).

PORTION of a leaf from a papyrus book containing the LXX version of Ezekiel with the diacritical marks of Origen. The papyrus is almost certainly not later than the fourth century, and Dr. Wessely was even inclined to assign it to the end of the third, so that it was written probably not more than 100 years after Origen's death, and is far older than any MS. containing the diacritical marks; the earliest being the Codex Marchalianus ascribed to the sixth or seventh century. With the exception of the still smaller fragment of Isaiah in the Rainer collection, this fragment is probably the oldest authority for the text of the LXX. **Papyrus 5.**

The papyrus, of which the various pieces had been wrongly gummed together when I obtained it, concealing part of the writing, suffered somewhat in the process of remounting, and in some parts writing that

was once clear has now disappeared. The following copy is for the most part based on my copy taken before the remounting.

The papyrus measures $5\frac{1}{2}$ inches by $4\frac{1}{4}$, and is written in a somewhat sloping uncial hand resembling that of pap. **4**.

recto.

ΚΑΙΤΟΤ[ΕΤ]ΑΡΤΟΝϹΟΥΠΕϹΟΥΝΤΑΙ
ΕΝΡΟΜΦΑ[Ι]ΑΚΥΚΛΩϹΟΥΚΑΙΤΟ
ΤΕΤΑΡΤΟΝϹΟΥΕΙϹΠΑΝΤΑΑΝΕΜΟ¯
ϹΚΟΡΠ[Ι]ΩΑΥ[ΤΟ]ΥϹΚΑΙΜ[ΑΧΑΙΡΑΝ]
ΕΚΚΕΝΩϹΩΟΠΙϹΩΑΥ[Τ]ΩΝΚΑΙ
ϹΥΝΤ[ΕΛΕϹΘ]ΗϹΕΤ[ΑΙΟΘΥΜΟϹ]
ΜΟΥΚΑΙΗΟΡΓΗΕΠΑΥΤΟΥϹ[ΚΑΙΠΑ]
ΡΑΚΛΗΘΗϹΟΜΑΙΚΑΙΕΠΙΓ[ΝΩϹΗ]
ΔΙΟΤΙ[ΕΓΩ]Κ̅Ϲ̅ΛΕΛΑΛ[ΗΚΑΕΝΖΗΛΩ]
ΜΟΥΕΝΤΩϹΥΝΤΕΛ[ΕϹΑΙΜΕΤΗΝ]
ΟΡΓΗΝΜΟΥΕΠΑΥΤ[ΟΥϹΚΑΙΘΗϹΟ]
ΜΑΙϹΕΕΙϹΕΡΗΜΟΝ ⋇ [ΚΑΙΕΙϹΟΝΕΙ]
ΔΟϹΤΟΙϹΕΘΝΕϹΙΝΤΟΙ[ϹΚΥΚΛΩϹΟΥ]
[ΚΑΙΤ]ΑϹΘΥΓΑΤΕΡΑϹϹΟΥ[ΚΥΚΛΩϹΟΥ]
[ΕΝΩΠΙΟ]ΝΠΑΝΤΟϹΔΙΟΔ[ΕΥΟΝΤ]ΟϹ

verso.

ΕΓΩΚ̅Ϲ̅ΛΕΛΑΛΗΚΑΕΝΤΩΕΞΑΠΟϹΤΕΙ
ΛΑΙΜΕΤΑϹΒΟΛΙΔΑϹΜΟΥΤΟΥΛΙΜΟΥ
ΕΠΑΥΤΟΥϹΚΑΙΕϹΟΝΤΑΙΕΙϹ[Ε]ΚΛ[ΕΙ]
ΨΙΝ ⋇ Α[Α]ΠΟϹΤΕΛΩΑΥΤΑΔ[ΙΑΦΘ]ΕΙ
⋇ ΡΑΙΥΜ[Α]ϹΚΑΙΛΕΙΜΟΝϹΥΝΑΞΩΕΦΥ
[ΜΑϹΚΑΙ]ϹΥΝΤΡΙΨΩ[Ϲ]Τ[ΗΡΙΓ]ΜΑ[Α]Ρ
[ΤΟΥϹΟΥΚΑΙΕ]ΞΑΠΟϹΤΕΛΩΕΠΙϹΕΛΙ
[ΜΟΝΚΑ]ΙΘΗΡΙΑΠΟΝΗΡΑΚΑΙΤΕΙΜΩ
[ΡΗϹΟΜ]ΑΙϹΕΚΑΙΘΑΝΑΤΟϹΚΑΙΑΙΜΑ
[ΔΙΕΛΕΥϹΟΝΤ]ΑΙΕΠΙϹΕΚΑΙΡΟΜΦΑΙΑΝ
[ΕΠΑΞΩΕΠΙ]ϹΕΚΥΚ[ΛΟΘ]ΕΝΕΓΩΚ̅Ϲ̅
[ΛΕΛΑΛΗΚΑ]ΚΑΙΕΓΕΝΕΤΟΛΟΓΟϹΚ̅Υ̅
[ΠΡΟϹΜΕΛ]ΕΓΩΝΥΙΕΑ̅Ν̅Ο̅Υ̅ϹΤΗΡΙ
[ϹΟΝΤΟΠΡ]ΟϹΩΠΟΝϹΟΥ[ΕΠ]ΙΤ[ΑΟΡΗ]
[Ι̅Η̅Λ̅ΑΚΟΥ]ϹΑΤΕΛΟΓΟΝΑΔ[ΩΝΑΙ]

I give a collation with A and B (Tisch. Vet. Test. 4th ed.) and the Codex Marchalianus.

recto. 1, 2. *ἐν ῥομφαίᾳ πεσοῦνται* AB. Cod. March. agrees with pap., but with an asterisk (Aquila).

2–4. *καὶ τὸ τέταρτον . . . αὐτούς* before the preceding clause AB.

7. *ἡ ὀργή μου* AB. Cod. March. with pap. omits *μου*. *καὶ παρακληθήσομαι* is omitted by AB and marked with an asterisk (Theodotion) in Cod. March.

12–13. *καὶ εἰς ὄνειδος . . . κύκλῳ σου* om. AB. Cod. March. agrees with the pap. in inserting the clause with an asterisk (Theodotion), but has *ἐν τοῖς ἔθνεσιν*. It is noticeable that in the papyrus there is no asterisk at the beginning of line 13, as there should be. Cf. *verso*, lines 4–5, where the asterisk is found not only at the beginning of the clause but

at the beginning of the next line. Whether the writer of the papyrus used the diacritical mark denoting the end of the clause to which the asterisk applied is doubtful owing to the lacunae in line 13 and in the *verso*, line 6.

verso. 1. λελάληκα, so AB. Cod. March. ἐλάλησα. ἐξαποστεῖλαι AB and Cod. March. agreeing with the pap. ἀποστεῖλαι Tisch. B inserts καί before ἐν τῶι.

2. τάς om. Tisch. μου om. Tisch.

3. After τοῦ λιμοῦ Cod. March. inserts τὰς πονηράς with an asterisk.

4. ἃ ἀποστελῶ . . . ἐφ' ὑμᾶς om. AB. Cod. March. has ※ (with ἃ above) ἀποστελῶ αὐτάς (Theodotion), the *a* above the asterisk and the *s* of αὐτάς being written in much smaller letters. The reading of the papyrus ἃ ἀποστελῶ αὐτά which is a Hebraism is found in Holmes' No. 106, a cursive MS. of the fourteenth century. The other MSS. have ἀποστελῶ αὐτάς sometimes preceded by καί, which reading looks like a correction of the reading found in the papyrus.

12. Cod. March. has ἐλάλησα.

15. The writer of the papyrus has through homoioteleuton omitted after τὰ ὄρη Ἰσραήλ, καὶ προφήτευσον ἐπ' αὐτὰ καὶ ἐρεῖς τὰ ὄρη Ἰσραήλ, . . .

Ἀδωναΐ is omitted by B.

VI. *Vellum. Zechariah XII.* 10–11 *and XIII.* 3–5. *About the fifth century. From the Fayoum. Bodl. MS. Gr. Bibl. e.* 4 (P).

Two leaves from a small vellum book; the page, containing one column, measures $3\frac{1}{4}$ inches by $2\frac{1}{4}$ and is even smaller than No. **8**. Each line contains from nine to twelve letters, and there were twelve lines in a page. A high dot marks the end of XIII. verse 4, and a similar stop is placed after proper names in (1) 3 and (2) 7; cf. No. **8**. The MS. is written in small fine uncials. No. **6**.

(1) XII. 10. ΚΑΙΕΠΙΤΟΥϹΚΑ	(2) ΟΔΥΝΗΩϹΕΠΙ
ΤΟΙΚΟΥΝΤΑϹΪΕ	ΠΡΩΤΟΤΟΚΩ
ΡΟΥϹΑΛΗΜ·ΠΝΑ (ΠΝΑ overlined)	ΕΝΤΗΗΜΕΡΑΕ XII. 11.
ΧΑΡΙΤΟϹΚΑΙΟΙ	ΚΕΙΝΗΜΕΓΑΛΥ¯

ΚΤΕΙΡΜΟΥΚΑΙ
ΕΠΙΒΛΕΨ[ΟΝΤΑΙ
ΠΡΟ[ϹΜΕ . . . .

ΘΗϹΕΤΑΙΟΚΟ
[ΠΕΤ]ΟϹΕΠΙΙΕ
[ΡΟΥϹΑΛΗ]Μ·ΩϹ
[ΚΟΠΕΤΟϹΡ]ΟΩ
[ΝΟϹ

(3) XIII. 3. ϹΗΟΤΙΨΕΥΔΗ
ΕΛΑΛΗϹΑϹΕΝΟ
ΝΟΜΑΤΙΚΥ̅ΚΑΙ
ϹΥΜΠΟΔΙϹΟΥ
ϹΙΝΑΥΤΟΝΟΠΑ
ΤΗΡ[ΑΥ]ΤΟΥΚΑΙ
ΗΜΗΤΗΡΑΥΤΟΥ
ΟΙ[Γ]ΕΝΝΗϹΑΝ
ΤΕϹΑΥΤΟΝΕΝ
ΤΩΠΡΟΦΗΤΕΥ
XIII. 4. ΕΙΝΑΥΤΟΝΚΑΙ
ΕϹΤΑΙΕ[Ν]ΤΗΗ

(4) ΜΕΡΑΕΚΕΙΝΗΚΑ
ΤΕϹΧΥΝΘΗϹΟ¯
ΤΑΙΟΙΠΡΟΦΗ
ΤΑΙΕΚΑϹΤΟϹΕ
ΚΤΗϹΟΡΑϹΕΩϹ
ΑΥΤΟΥΕΝΤΩ
ΠΡΟΦΗΤΕΥΕΙ¯
ΑΥΤΟΝΚ[ΑΙ]ΕΝ
ΔΥϹΩΝΤΑΙΔΕΡ
ΡΕΙΝΤΡΙΧΙΝΗΝ
ΑΝΘΩΝΕΨΕΥ
ϹΑΝΤΟ·ΚΑΙΕΡΕΙ XIII. 5.

I append a collation with Prof. Swete's text (1894).

(1) 5. ΟΙΚΤΕΙΡΜΟΥ : *οἰκτιρμοῦ* Swete.
(2) 1. ΟΔΥΝΗ : *ὀδυνήν* Swete. *ὀδύνῃ* ℵ and Q.
ΕΠΙ : *ἐπὶ τῷ* Swete. A and Q omit *τῷ*.
6. ΕΠΙ : *ἐν* Swete.
(3) 2. ΕΝ : *ἐπ'* Swete. *ἐν* AQ.
4. ϹΥΜΠΟΔΙϹΟΥϹΙΝ : *συμποδιοῦσιν* Swete. The correctors of ℵ are divided between the two forms.
(4) 8–10. ΕΝΔΥϹΩΝΤΑΙΔΕΡΡΕΙΝ : *ἐνδύσονται δέρριν* Swete.

VII. *Song of Solomon I.* 6–9. *Seventh or eighth century. From the Fayoum. Bodl. MS. Gr. Bibl. g* 1 (P).

Papyrus 7.

Portion of a leaf from a papyrus book. The noticeable points are the great irregularity of the lines in length, the curious division in *recto*, line 2, and the reading ϹΟΥ for ΜΟΥ in *verso*, line 4. The fragment was identified by Prof. G. Bickell of Vienna. The papyrus measures 2½ inches by 1¾, and is written in large irregular uncials.

verso.	*recto.*
ΑΜΠΕΛΩ]ΝΑΕΜΟΝΟΥ	ΠΟΙΜΕ[ΝΩΝ
ΚΕΦΥΛΑΞΑ]	ΤΗΙ ΠΩΜΟ[ΥΕΝΑΡΜΑCΙ (Π written above Ω)
ΑΠΑΓΓΕΙΛ]ΟΝΜΟΙΟΝΗΓ	ΦΑΡΑΩ[
ΑΠΗCΕ]ΝΗΨΥΧΗCΟΥ	ΩΜΟΙΩCΑ[CΕ
. . . . . .	. . . . .

VIII. *Protevangelium VII.* 2–*X.* 1. *Vellum. Fifth or sixth century. From the Fayoum. Bodl. MS. Gr. Th. g.* 1 (P).

Portions of eight leaves from a vellum book forming a quire. Each **No. 8.**
page measures $3\frac{3}{4}$ inches by $2\frac{1}{2}$, and contains one column of fourteen to sixteen lines, each line containing from seven to thirteen letters. The book is one of the smallest vellum manuscripts of such antiquity known. The fragment containing (5), (6), (11), and (12) I obtained in the winter of 1893–4, and was identified by Mr. E. W. B. Nicholson as belonging to the Protevangelium. The other fragments I bought in April, 1895, in the hope that they would prove part of the same manuscript, a conjecture which was happily justified.

The manuscript was written by a careless scribe, but the differences between the text and any of the MSS. collated by Tischendorf in his Evangelia Apocrypha are far too many to allow the possibility of explaining them as all or even mostly mistakes. The oldest MSS. of the Protevangelium collated by Tischendorf are his A and C of the tenth century, so that the present text in point of antiquity has a strong precedence. No one of Tischendorf's MSS. agrees especially well with it, but it seems nearest to his K and L. I give a collation with Tischendorf's text, and the authority, where it exists, for the conjectures which are inconsistent with his text. In filling up the lacunae Mr. A. S. Hunt has given me valuable assistance.

VII. 2. (1) ΤΙCΘ[ΗCΕΤΑΙ	(2) [CΟΥΕΝ]ΠΑCΑΙC
ΗΚ[ΑΡΔΙΑ	[ΤΑΙCΓΕΝΕ]ΑΙC
. . . . . .	[ΕΠΙCΟΙΕΠ]ΕC
	[ΧΑΤΟΥΤΩΝΗ]
	[ΜΕΡΩΝΚΑΙ]Ε

[κϲουφαν]ε
[ρωϲεικϲτ]ο
. . . . . .

VII. 3. (3) ε[π]αυ[τηνηδ
εκατεχ[ορευϲε¯
τοιϲ· [.]υ[. . . . . .
ποϲιναυτ[ηϲκαι
ηγαπη[ϲεναυτη¯
παϲοικ[οϲιηλ
VIII. 1. καικατε[βηϲα¯
οιγον[ειϲαυτηϲ
[δοξα]ζοντεϲ
[κα[ι]ε[παινου¯
[τεϲ]κ[ντονθν
οτιουκε[ϲτρα
φηπροϲ[αυτουϲ
ηπαιϲη[νδεμα
[ρια]εντωνα[ω

(4) [. . . . .]ε
[. . . . . . .]ναϲ
[. . . μεμο]μενη
[και]ε[λαμ]βανε¯
[τροφην]εκχει
[ροϲα]γγελου
[γεν]ομενηϲ VIII. 2.
[δεαυτη]ϲιβε
[τουϲϲ]υμβου
[λιονεγεν]ετο
[τωνιερ]εων
[εντ]ωναωκυ
[τιουν]ποιηϲω
[μεν]αυτην
[μ]ηπωπωϲ
μιανητο[αγι

(5) αϲμα[κυτου
θυημω[νκαι
εποιηϲ[αντωαρ
χειερε[ιλεγον
τεϲ· ζα[χαρια
ϲουε[ϲτηκαϲ
ε[νωπιονκυ
ε[πιτοθυϲιαϲ
[τηριονειϲελθε]
[καιπρ]ο[ϲευξαι
περ[ι]αυτη[ϲκαιο
εανφανε[ρω
ϲιϲοικϲο[θϲ
τουτ[ο]ποι[η

(6) [ϲωμε]νκα[ι VIII. 3.
[ειϲηλ]θενοϊ
[ιερευϲ]ζαχαριαϲ
[λαβων]τουϲιβ
[κωδω]ναϲειϲ
[αγιατ]ωναγι
[ωνκαιηυ]ξα
[τοπεριαυ]τηϲ
[καιιδουαγγ]ε
[λοϲκυηλθ]ε¯
[λεγων]αυτω
[ζαχ]αρια· ζαχα
[ρια]εξελθε
[εκκ]ληϲιαϲον

(7)
πα[νταϲ τουϲ
χηρου[ονταϲ
τουλα[ουκαι
ενεγ[κατωϲα¯
αναρα[βδονκϛ
εανη[μιν
κ̅ϲ̅επι[δει
ξιεϲη[μει
ονκ[αιτου
τωε[ϲταιγυ
νη · ε[ξηλθον
δεοι[κηρυκ
εϲκ[αθοληϲ
τηϲ[ιουδαι

(8)
[αϲκαιηχηϲ]εν
[ηϲαλ]πιξ· και
[ιδουε]υθεωϲ
[εδραμ]ανπαν
[τεϲιω]ϲηφ· IX. 1.
[δεριψα]ϲτοϲ
[κεπαρ]νονε
[ξηλθ]ενειϲ
[ϲυναν]τηϲιν
[αυτων]καιϲυ
[ναχθε]ντεϲ
[απηλθο]νπροϲ
[τονιε]ρεακϛ
[λαβον]τεϲ

(9)
ταϲρα[βδουϲε
δωκαν[τωαρχ
ιερωδ[εξαμε
νοϲδε[οαρχιε
ρευϲτ[ην . . .
εκαϲ[του . . .
ειϲ[ηλθενειϲ
τοιε[ρονευ
ξαμ[ενοϲτε
λεϲα[ϲδετην
πρ[οϲευχην
εξ[ηλθεκαι
ε[πεδώκενε
καϲ[τωταϲ

(10)
[ραβδο]υϲκϛ
[ϲημει]ονου
[κεφαν]ηεν
[αυταιϲ]ειμη
[εντη]ραβδω
[ιωϲηφ]καιϊ
[δουπερι]ϲτε
[ραεξηλθ]εν
[εκτηϲρα]βδου
[καιεπε]ϲταθη
[επιτην]κεφα
[ληναυτο]υκϛ
[ειπενοιερ]
[ευϲτω]ιω

(11)
ϲηφ[ϲυκεκλη
ρωϲ[αιταυτην
την[παρθενον

(12)
[μαιτοιϲ]υιοιϲ
[ι̅η̅λκαιε]ιπεν
[οαρχιερε]υϲ

κ̣υ[παραλαβ
[εινειϲτηρη]
IX. 2. ϲινε[αυτωκϲ
αντε[ιπενιω
ϲηφλ[εγωνυι
ουϲεχ[ωκαι
πρεϲ[βυτηϲ
ειμ[ιαυτηδε
νεα[νιϲεϲτι
μη[πωϲπερι
[γελωϲγενω

[τωιωϲηφφο]
[βηθητι]κ̅ν̅
[θ̅ν̅και]μνηϲ
[θητιο]ϲαεποιη
[ϲενο]θ̅ϲ̅δαθα¯
[καιαβει]ρων·
[καικο]ρε· πωϲ
[εδιχαϲθη]ηγη
[καικατ]επο
[ντιϲθη]ϲαν
[παντεϲδιατην]
[αντιλο]για[ν

(13) αυτων[καινυν
φοβηθη[τιιω
ϲηφκ̅ν̅[θνμη
[πωϲ]εϲ[ταιταυ
[ταεντ]ωο[ικω
[ϲουκαιφοβηθ]
[ειϲπαρελα]
[βε]ν[ειϲτην
αυτ̣[ουτηρη
ϲιν[καιειπ
εν[αυτηιδου
παρ[ελαβονϲε
εκ[ναουκ̅υ̅του
θ̅υ̅[καινυνκα
[ταλειπωϲεε¯]

(14) [τω]οικωμ[ου
[απερχ]ομαιγαρ
[οικο]δομηϲαι
[ταϲοι]κο[δο
[μαϲμ]ου[και
[ηξωπροϲϲ]ε
[κ̅ϲ̅ϲεδιαφυλ]α
[ξειεγεν]ε[τ]ο X. 1.
[δεϲυμβο]υ[λ
[ιοντωνι]ερε
[ωνλεγον]τω¯
[ποιηϲωμ]εν
[καταπετ]αϲμα
[τωναωκ̅]υ̅κ
[ειπενοι]ε[ρευϲ

(15) κ[αλ]εϲατεμ[οι
οκτωπαρθε
νουϲταϲαμι
αντουϲ· τ[αϲ]α
ποτηϲ[φυληϲ

(16) τωθ̅ω̅καια
πηλθονοιυ
[π]ηρεταικαι
[ηγαγ]αναυτη¯
[καιει]ϲηγαγαν

ΓΟΥΔ[ΑΥΙΔΚΑΙ
ΑΠΗ[ΛΘΟΝΟΙΥΠΗ
ΡΕΤΑ[ΙΚΑΙΕΖΗΤΗ
CΑ[ΝΚΑΙΕΥΡΟΝ
Z̄[ΠΑΡΘΕΝΟΥC
. . . .

[ΑΥΤΑC]ΕΝΤΩ[Ν
[ΑΩΚΥ . . . .

(1) 1. ΑΙΧΜΑΛΩ]ΤΙCΘ[ΗCΕΤΑΙ : *αἰχμαλωτισθῇ* Tisch., which is not enough to fill up the line. *αἰχμαλωτισθήσεται* L.

(2) 5. ΚΑΙΕΚCΟΥ : om. Tisch. *καὶ ἐκ σοῦ* A.

(3) 1. ΗΔ]Ε? : *καί* codd.

3–4. *τοῖς ποσὶν αὐτῆς* codd. Possibly ΑΥΤΗC has been written twice over by mistake, though something more is required to fill up line 3.

9. ΔΟΞΑ]ΖΟΝΤΕC : so A. Tisch. with the other codd. *θαυμάζοντες*.

10. ΚΑ[Ι]Ε[ΠΑΙΝΟΥΝΤΕC] : the codd. vary between *αἰνοῦντες* (Tisch.), *δοξάζοντες* and *ὑμνοῦντες*.

11. Κ̄[ΝΤΟΝΘ̄Ν] : *τὸν δεσπότην θεόν* Tisch. with F[b]K. *κύριον τὸν θεόν* B.

12–14. Ε[CΤΡΑ]ΦΗΠΡΟC[ΑΥΤΟΥC]ΗΠΑΙC : *ἐπεστράφη* Tisch., for which there is hardly room. *ἐστράφη* F[a]. *ἡ παῖς εἰς τὰ ὀπίσω* Tisch. *πρὸς αὐτοὺς ἡ παῖς* F[a].

(4) 1–3. *ναῷ κυρίου ὡς περιστερὰ μεμομένη* Tisch., with which our MS. is quite inconsistent. The remains of letters before]Ε do not suit CΤ or Π, so that it is doubtful whether *περιστερά* can be read here.

11–13. *τῶν ἱερέων λεγόντων· ἰδοὺ ἡ Μαρία γέγονεν δωδεκαετὴς ἐν τῷ ναῷ κυρίου· τί οὖν κ.τ.λ.* Tisch. Our MS. omits *λεγόντων . . . δωδεκαετής*. Probably the archetype had *τῶν ἱερέων ἐν τῷ ναῷ κυρίου λεγόντων· ἰδοὺ κ.τ.λ.*, and the scribe's blunder is due to homoioteleuton.

14. ΠΟΙΗCΟ[ΜΕΝ]ΑΥΤΗΝ : *αὐτὴν ποιήσωμεν* Tisch. *αὐτὴν ποιήσομεν* B. *ποιήσωμεν αὐτήν* CR.

15. Μ]ΗΠΩΠΩC : *μήπως* codd. ΠΩ is written twice by mistake.

(5) 1–2. [Κ̄ῩΤΟΥ]Θ̄ῩΗΜΩ[Ν : *κυρίου* Tisch. *κυρίου τοῦ θεοῦ ἡμῶν* most codd.

2–4. *καὶ εἶπον τῷ ἀρχιερεῖ* Tisch. Apparently ΕΠΟΙΗC[ΑΝ is a blunder for ΕΙΠΑΝ. ΛΕΓΟΝ]ΤΕC : om. codd.

5. ΖΑ[ΧΑΡΙΑ in the vocative is not in the codd., but several have *τῷ Ζαχαρίᾳ* or *πρὸς Ζαχαρίαν* after *εἶπον*.

6. CΟΥ : *σύ* codd., for which *σοῦ* must be a mistake.

9. *θυσιαστήριον κυρίου* codd. But line 9 is already somewhat long.

13. κ̅ϲ̅ο[θ̅ϲ̅]: κύριος Tisch. with most codd. κύριος ὁ θεός ACR.

14. τογτ[ο]: τοῦτο καί Tisch.

(6) 2. ι[ερεγϲ]: so some codd. ἀρχιερεύς Tisch.

3. ζαχαριαϲ: om. codd.

4–5. τογϲιβ[κωδω]ναϲ: τὸν δωδεκακώδωνα codd.

6. ειϲ[αγια: εἰς τὰ ἅγια codd., but there is not room here for τα.

10. ηλθ]ε⁻: ἐπέστη Tisch. with most codd. ἦλθεν AEL.

14. [εκκ]λημϲιαϲον: καὶ ἐκκλησίασον codd.

(7) 1. πα[ντατουϲ]χηρογ[ονταϲ: τοὺς χηρεύοντας Tisch. with most codd. EF[a] Eust. πάντας τοὺς χηρεύοντας.

5–8. κ̇ϛ]εανη[μιν]κ̅ϲ̅επι[δει]ξιεϲη[μει]ον: καὶ ᾧ ἐὰν ἐπιδείξῃ κύριος σημεῖον Tisch. There is no room for ω (or, as most codd. have, ο) after κϛ. ἡμῖν is not found in any codex.

9. κ[αιτογ]τω: τούτου Tisch. with most codd. τούτῳ BE. καί is not found in any of the codd.

(8) 2. ϲαλ]πιξ: for σάλπιγξ.

3. ιδογε]γθεωϲ: om. Tisch. with some codd. ἰδοὺ εὐθύς DL.

4. εδραμ]αν for ἔδραμον.

5. ιω]ϲηφ·: proper name susually have a stop after them in this MS.; cf. No. **6**.

13. τονιε]ρεα: so CL. τὸν ἀρχιερέα Tisch. with most codd.

13–(9) 3. κϛ[λαβον]τεϲταϲρα[βδογϲε]δωκαν[τωαρχ]ιερω: λαβόντες τὰς ῥάβδους Tisch. with nearly all codd. λαβόντες τὰς ῥάβδους καὶ ἔδωκαν αὐτῷ L.

(9) 3–4. δ[εξαμε]νοϲδε: λαβὼν δέ Tisch. δεξάμενος δέ in several codd.

[οαρχιε]ρεγϲ: so F[a]G. om. Tisch. and most codd.

5–6. τ[ην . . .]εκαϲ[τογ . . .]: ἁπάντων τὰς ῥάβδους Tisch. ἑκάστου is not found in any cod. There is hardly room for ῥάβδον in either line here.

8–9. εγ]ξαμ[ενοϲ: καὶ ηὔξατο Tisch. The participle is probably a blunder.

11. πρ[οϲεγχην: εὐχήν codd.

12–(10) 1. εξ[ηλθεκαι]ε[πεδωκενε]καϲ[τωταϲραβδο]γϲ: ἔλαβε τὰς ῥάβδους καὶ ἐξῆλθε καὶ ἐπέδωκεν αὐτοῖς Tisch. with most MSS. ἔλαβε τὰς ῥάβδους καί om. CI. ἑκάστῳ αὐτῶν BIR.

(10) 2–3. ογ[κεφαν]η: οὐκ ἦν Tisch. ἐφάνη in several codd.

4–6. ειμη[εντη]ραβδω[ιωϲηφ]: τὴν δὲ ἐσχάτην ῥάβδον ἔλαβεν Ἰωσήφ codd.

12. αγτο]γ: Ἰωσήφ codd.

(11) 2. [ΤΑΥΤΗΝ]ΤΗΝ[ΠΑΡΘΕΝΟΝ: τὴν παρθένον Tisch. with most codd. ἡ παρθένος αὕτη L.

12. ΝΕΑ[ΝΙCΕCΤΙ: νεᾶνις Tisch. with most codd. ἐστί LR.

(12) 3. [ΟΑΡΧΙΕΡΕ]ΥC: ὁ ἱερεύς Tisch., the codd. being divided between the two readings.

6. [ΘΝΚΑΙ]: τὸν θεόν σου καί Tisch. with most codd. AC. omit σου.

12–13. ΚΑΤ]ΕΠΟ[ΝΤΙCΘΗ]CΑΝ: Tisch. with some codd. κατεπόθησαν. κατεποντίσθησαν CL.

14. [ΠΑΝΤΕC]: om. Tisch. with some codd. πάντες K.

(13) 3. ΚΝ[ΘΝ: om. Tisch. with some codd. κύριον τὸν θεόν K.

7. ΠΑΡΕΛΑΒΕ]Ν: Ἰωσὴφ παρέλαβεν αὐτήν Tisch.

8–10. ΕΙCΤΗΝ]ΑΥΤ[ΟΥΤΗΡΗ]CΙΝ: εἰς τήρησιν ἑαυτῷ Tisch. and most codd.

11. ΕΙΠ]ΕΝ[ΑΥΤΗΙΔΟΥ]ΠΑΡ[ΕΛΑΒΟΝ: εἶπεν Ἰωσὴφ τῇ Μαριὰμ ἰδοὺ Παρέλαβον Tisch. Ἰωσήφ is omitted by most codd. CIR. have αὐτῇ Μαριάμ.

13–14. ΤΟΥ]ΘΥ: om. Tisch. with most codd. τοῦ θεοῦ BR.

(14) 2. [ΑΠΕΡΧ]ΟΜΑΙΓΑΡ: καὶ ἀπέρχομαι Tisch. ἀπέρχομαι γάρ CF[a]K.

(15) 2. ΟΚΤΩ: om. Tisch. ὀκτώ GKL.

3. ΤΑCΑΜΙΑΝΤΟΥC: ἀμιάντους Tisch. τὰς ἀμιάντους A.

4. Τ[ΑC]: τάς om. codd.

6. ΤΟΥ: τοῦ om. codd.

(16) 4. [ΗΓΑΓ]ΑΝ for ἤγαγον: so in line 5.

C. PAPYRI OF THE PTOLEMAIC PERIOD.

IX. *Third century* B.C. *From the Fayoum. Trinity College, Dublin Pap. C.*

PART of an account, apparently concerned with the payment of wages. The eighth year is mentioned several times; this cannot belong to the second Ptolemy because the ἀπόμοιρα (see line 6) was not transferred from the temples to Arsinoe until the twenty-third year of Philadelphus, see Revenue Papyrus, cols. 36, 37, and my note on col. 37, 19. On the other hand the sums mentioned are clearly on the silver standard even when, as in line 17, they are paid in copper, so that the reign is not likely to be that of Epiphanes, see Revenue Papyrus Appendix III. **Papyrus 9.**

The eighth year refers therefore either to Euergetes or Philopator, and of these alternatives the former is the more probable since, as Dr. Mahaffy remarked, the handwriting bears a strong resemblance to that of the wills in Petrie Papyri, part I, dated the tenth year of Euergetes. The papyrus measures 5 inches by 3.

] παρ' Ἀρχιβίο[υ
] μισθοφόροις πλήρωμα[
ἐρ]υθρᾶι θαλάσσηι τὴν γιν[ομένην
]ι Π[ά]νημον τοῦ ηL ἀντι[
ἀπο]τῖσον δὲ ἀπὸ τοῦ συ[
τ]ὴν ἀπόμοιραν τῆς Φι[λαδέλφου
Χ]αρισθένους τοῦ ἀντ[ιγραφέως
] Lη Μεσορεὶ ιδ [
] παρ' Ἀρχεβίου Εὐνόμο[υ
τ]ῆς ὑποκειμένης εἰσα̣[
]τωτι ταῖς αὐτῶ[
]ϛ /ζ ⊦Σϙ ἐρέταις [
]εμον τοῖς αὐτοῖς ⊦ Ἀ[
πα]ρ' Ἀρχεβίου Lη Πανήμο[υ
εἰς] μῆνα Δαίσιον τοῦ ηL οἴν[ου
]λα χαλκ τοβ καὶ εἰς [
]αγη Ἀ τπδ/— τόν [
ἀ]κολουθούντων τῶν π̣[
] Lη Μ[εσορεί

5. Perhaps συ[ναγομένου οἴνου: cf. Rev. Pap. [32] 4.

16. Probably μετρηταὶ] λα.

17. ἀλλ]αγή is possible, and 384 drachmae 4 obols may be the discount on 4,000 drachmae; cf. the very similar rate of discount in Rev. Pap. App. II. No. 5, and App. III. χαλκοῦ οὗ ἀλλ]αγή would be unprecedented at this period.

X. 174 B.C. *From the Thebaid. Brit. Mus. Pap.* DCV.

Loan of 100 (?) artabae of wheat from Sosistratus to Dryton and others for nine months. Probably written at Crocodilopolis *τοῦ Παθυρίτου*, and dated Thoth 5th of the eighth year of Philometor. The papyrus measures 6½ inches by 7, and is written in a small clear hand. The *verso* contains the erotic piece, pap. **1**. Papyrus 10.

[βασιλεύοντος Πτολεμαίου τοῦ ἐκ Πτολεμαίου καὶ Κλεοπάτρας
θεῶν ἐπι]φανῶν ἔτους ὀγδόου, ἐφ' ἱερέως τοῦ ὀντὸς
[ἐν Ἀλεξανδρείαι Ἀλεξάνδρου καὶ θεῶν σωτήρων καὶ θεῶν ἀδελ-
φῶν κ]αὶ θεῶν εὐεργετῶν καὶ θεῶν φιλοπατόρων
[καὶ θεῶν ἐπιφανῶν καὶ θεοῦ Φιλομήτορος, ἀθλοφόρου Βερενίκης
εὐερ]γέτιδος, κανηφόρου Ἀρσινόης Φιλαδέλφου, ἱερείας
[Ἀρσινόης φιλοπάτορος τῶν οὐσῶν ἐν Ἀλεξανδρείαι, ἐν δὲ
Πτολεμαΐδι] τῆς Θηβαΐδος ἐφ' ἱ[ε]ρέων Πτολεμαίου μὲν
[σωτῆρος καὶ Πτολεμαίου ἐπιφανοῦς εὐχαρίστου . . . .
. . . .]ου, βασιλέως δὲ Πτολεμαίου καὶ Κλεοπάτρας
[τῆς μητρός . . . . κανηφόρου Ἀρσινόης Φιλα-
δέλφου τῆς ο]ὔσης ἐν Πτολεμαΐδι, μηνὸς Θωῢθ πέμπτηι
[ἐν . . . . τοῦ Παθυρίτου ἐπὶ . . . . τοῦ πρὸς
τῆ]ι ἀγορανομίαι τοῦ Περιθήβας καὶ Παθυρίτου,
[ἐδάνεισε Σωσίστρατος . . . .
. . . .] τάξεως πεζῶν τακτόμισθος, ὡς ἐτῶν
[. . . . . ἐ[πί-
γρυπος ὦτ' ἀπεστηκότα οὐλὴ καρπῶι δεξιῶι,
[. . . . . ἀπὸ] τοῦ
προγεγραμμένου χρόνου εἰς μῆνας ἐννέα, ⟨Δρύτωνι⟩
[Δρύτωνι Παμφίλου . . . . ὡς ἐτῶν . . μέσωι λευκ]όχρωι
τετανῶι μακροπροσώπωι ἀνασίλλωι ἐπιγρύ-

[πωι οὐλὴ παρ' ὀφρὺν δεξιάν, καὶ . . . . Πα]μφίλου Cωστρατεῖ ὡς ἐτῶν εἴκοσι δύο εὐμεγέθει μελίχρωι
[. . . . . κοιλο]γενείωι. τὸ δὲ δάν[ει]ον τοῦτο τῶν πυρῶν ἀποδότωσαν
[οἱ δεδανεισμένοι ἐν μηνὶ Παῦνι νέον καθαρὸν ἀ]πὸ παντὸς κ[αὶ ἀ]κίνδυ[νον, μ]έτρωι ὧι καὶ παρειλήφασι καὶ ἀπο-
[καθεστάμενον εἰς οἶκον πρὸς αὐτὸν ἰδίοις ἀν]ηλώμασ[ιν ἐὰν δὲ οἱ] περὶ τὸν Δρύτωνα μὴ ἀποκατασ-
[τήσωσι . . . . ἢ] μὴ π[οι]ῶσ[ι καθότι]γέγραπται ἢ παρὰ [τ]ὴν γεγενημέ-
[νην . . . .]ωσιν [ἀποτινέτ]ωσαν οἱ περὶ τὸν Δρύτωνα τὰς ἑκατὸν
[ἀρτάβας . . . .] καὶ ἡ [πρᾶξις ἔστω C]ωσιστράτωι ἐξ ἑνὸς καὶ ἑκάστου
[αὐτῶν . . . .] ησσον η[. . . . .] κυρία ἔστω ἐφ' οὗ ἂν ἐπιφέρηται
[. . . . . 'Αμ]μωνίου [. . . . .]ως

1. Cf. pap. **12**, lines 1–2. It is quite impossible that Epiphanes and Cleopatra should be the reigning monarchs, for line 4 alone shows that more than fifty letters must be lost at the beginning of each line.

2. In order to fill up the space it is necessary to suppose that the gods Soteres are mentioned, cf. **12**, line 3. The earliest mention of the gods Soteres in the cult at Alexandria is according to Lepsius (*Abh. d. Berl. Akad.* 1852, p. 486) in the twelfth year of Philopator. In demotic contracts which belong to Epiphanes' reign and to the sixth and twentieth years of Philometor's, they are omitted, but reappear in the twenty-eighth year. Every new discovery of papyri containing the formulae of the priesthoods tends to show that the greatest caution must be exercised in arguing from variations or omissions, cf. P. P. part I. xxiv (2).

3. The title Εὐχάριστος is only used of Epiphanes himself. Epiphanes

and Cleopatra I together are always θεοὶ ἐπιφανεῖς simply. Cf. an inscription at Alexandria, which in speaking of Epiphanes alone omits the second title (Strack, *Mitth. d. K. Deutsch. Inst. in Ath.* 1894, p. 237) and my defence of the genuineness of this inscription in my note on Rev. Pap. col. [37], line 2. θεῶν φιλομητόρων is unlikely, since Cleopatra II, though co-heir to the throne was not married to Philometor until 165; cf. pap. **12**, line 1, where she is mentioned as reigning with Philometor with line 1 here where there is not room for the mention of her name.

4. Here, and in pap. **12** and pap. **24**, we have, for the first time in Greek, lists of the priests at Ptolemais, which, in spite of their mutilated condition, are sufficient both to confirm and to supplement the conclusions which Lepsius had derived from Egyptian documents, loc. cit. pp. 496–498. According to him in the fifth and sixth years of Philometor there were but three priesthoods; (1) the priest of Soter and Epiphanes Eucharistus, (2) the priest of Philometor and his mother Cleopatra I, (3) the canephorus of Arsinoe Philadelphus. To these was added before the twenty-first year of Philometor the priestess of Cleopatra II. Between the twenty-first and twenty-eighth year of Philometor a great change took place, the four priesthoods giving place to nine; (1) the priest of Soter, (2) the priest of Philometor, (3) the priest of Philadelphus, (4) the priest of Euergetes, (5) the priest of Philopator, (6) the priest of Epiphanes Eucharistus, (7) the priestess of Cleopatra II, (8) the priestess of Cleopatra I, (9) the canephorus of Arsinoe Philadelphus. In the thirty-sixth year a new priestess of Cleopatra 'the daughter' is added, according to a reading of Brugsch, which Lepsius was inclined to doubt.

Pap. **10** belongs to the first period, and there is no doubt that the Cleopatra mentioned in line 5 is the mother of Philometor, cf. pap. **24**, line 6. ου in line 5 is probably the end of the priest's patronymic and not of ευχαριστ]ου, for there was but one priest of Soter and Epiphanes, and therefore the priest's name or τοῦ ὄντος cannot be inserted between Soter and Epiphanes Eucharistus.

Pap. **12**, the date of which is lost, belongs to the period after the great increase in the number of priesthoods had taken place, and therefore on Lepsius' theory should be later than the twenty-first year. The most remarkable point in that papyrus is the mention of another Ptolemy after Epiphanes. This cannot be Philometor who is mentioned in the

usual place after Soter, and since Eupator is mentioned in the list of cults at Alexandria, there is little doubt that he is the person mentioned. The earliest mention of his name in the cults is, according to Lepsius, in a demotic contract of the thirty-first year of Philometor, while the earliest mention of him in Greek is in a large papyrus dated in the thirty-third year obtained by me last winter and not yet printed, the subject of which is a dispute between the priests of Hermonthis and those of Pathyris about an island. A petition from the priests of Hermonthis to the king begins

ㄴλγ Ἀθύρ[. .]
βασιλεῖ Π[τολε]μαίωι καὶ βα[σιλίσσηι]
Κλεοπάτ[ραι τ]ῆι ἀδελφῆι θ[εοῖς]
Φιλ[ο]μήτ[ορσιν χ]αίρειν. οἱ ἱερε[ῖς]
τοῦ ἐν Ἑ[ρμώνθει] τῆς Θη(βαΐδος) ἱερ[οῦ]
τοῦ Μόν[θ . . . . .]ν καὶ Ἀρσ[ινόης]
κ[αὶ θεῶ]ν [ἀδελφῶ]ν καὶ θεῶ[ν εὐερ-]
γ[ε]τῶν [καὶ θεῶν Φιλοπατόρων]
καὶ θεῶν [ἐπιφανῶν καὶ θεοῦ]
εὐπάτορ[ος καὶ θεῶν Φιλομητό-]
ρων ạδ̣[

In line 7 of that papyrus [σωτήρω]ν is possible but unlikely, for the gods Soteres are not found in the cult at Thebes (Lepsius, loc. cit. pp. 498–499).

To return to the priesthoods of Ptolemais, the third papyrus which mentions them, pap. **24**, belongs to the period when Euergetes II was reigning with both Cleopatras. The list, though a mere fragment, omits Eupator, at any rate in his proper place, but mentions Philometor, from which fact it is probable that it belongs to quite the end of Euergetes' reign. Priestesses of the three Cleopatras are mentioned—(1) Cleopatra *ἡ γυνή*; (2) Cleopatra *ἡ θυγάτηρ*, who must be Cleopatra III; (3) another Cleopatra. The fact that Cleopatra III is called *ἡ θυγάτηρ* shows that she was associated in the cult during the lifetime of her father Philometor, and the demotic papyrus doubted by Lepsius

is thus confirmed. Cleopatra ἡ γυνή must here be Cleopatra II, though elsewhere she is called ἡ ἀδελφή and Cleopatra III is called ἡ γυνή. The Cleopatra mentioned third is Cleopatra I ἡ μήτηρ.

7. Probably ἐν Κροκοδίλων πόλει, if the Dryton mentioned in line 10 is the same person as the Dryton of papp. **12** and **21**, for he was living at Crocodilopolis in the early part of Philometor's reign before he moved to Pathyris. The position of Crocodilopolis is so far fixed by Strabo 817 that it must be a little to the south of Erment, and as Prof. Wilcken tells me that some of his ostraca which mention Crocodilopolis come from Gebelên, the identification is fixed. By a remarkable coincidence the names of Dryton's daughters occur in these ostraca. Cf. also Wiedemann, *Philologus*, 1890, p. 506.

8. Cf. for the restorations of the lacunae, papp. **18**, **20**, and **23**, which record similar loans.

9. ἐπίγρυπος, 'hook-nosed.'

10. Δρύτωνι at the end of the line is erased, probably because it was written twice over.

11. Cf. pap. **12**, line 15. ἀνάσιλλος, 'with bristling hair.'

XI. 157 B.C. *From the Thebaid. Brit. Mus. Pap.* DCVI.

Papyrus 11.

The following series of documents is the record of a dispute referring to a piece of land. The contending parties are on the one hand Panas who claims the land as his own, on the other Thotortaeus who denies Panas' claim. The relation of the three documents to each other is obscure, owing to the mutilation of the first column, but the history of the case appears to be as follows. A memorandum is presented to Dagmachus, a subordinate official, attacking Panas' claim. This memorandum was forwarded by Dagmachus to Pechutes a higher official with a request that he would decide the case and report his decision [2] 6–8. In reply Pechutes examines the evidence [2] 9–19 and gives his judgement [2] 19, 20, which is apparently unfavourable to Panas, as he is forbidden to approach the disputed piece of land. Pechutes then sends an account of his proceedings to Dagmachus [2] 6–22, with a request that he should publish the verdict (lines 20–21). The case however did not stop here. Panas writes a petition to some official [1]–[2] 5, of which only the conclusion is preserved in entirety,

asserting that he has been unjustly treated and requesting that an inquiry be made into the whole case, and that it be decided in accordance with the previous judgement. In support of his case he appends Pechutes' letter giving the first judgement, though he had already quoted most of it in his petition, cf. [1] 10–21 with [2] 9–20. Panas' petition was successful, for in the final decision [2] 22–28, he is confirmed in his ownership of the land.

The papyrus measures 11¾ inches by 15, and is written in a large, clear official hand resembling the best hands among the Serapeum papyri.

Col. 1. [. . . . . τ]ὴν γῆν [το]ῦ δ' ὅρκου γρα[φ]έντος
[. . . . .]ν ὄντος δ̣ὲ̣ καὶ παρὰ το[ῦ] κωμο
[γραμματέως . . . .]θεντος Ἑρ[μο]κράτει τῶι ἀ[ρχ]ιφυλα-
[κίτηι . . . . τ]ελεσθῆναι τοῦ δὲ χρόνου ἐν ὧι
[. . . . .]θαι μήπ[ω] ἐνεστηκότος
[. . . . .]ημα κατ' ἐμοῦ ἐπιβαλόντι
[. πε]ρὶ τῶν α[ὐ]τῶν ὃ ἐχρημάτισας
[. . . . . τ]ῶι Παθυρ[ίτηι] διακούσαντα
[αὐτῶν προσανενεγκεῖν] ἐπὶ σὲ τ[ὰ συ]γκεκριμένα
[. . . . . γρ]άψαντος σο[. . . .] τ̣ῆς ὑποκειμένης
[. . . . . καταστ]άντας [ἐν Κ]ροκοδίλων [πόλ]ει
[συνπαρόντος Δημητρί]ου τοῦ φρο[υράρ]χου Ἀσκληπιάδου
[ὑπηρέτου καὶ Πολιάνθ]ου Ψεμμ[ίνιο]ς τοῦ Πατοῦτος
[καὶ Ἑρμοκράτους τοῦ ἀρχιφυλ]ακίτου π[ροβ]αλέσθαι μοι τοὺς περὶ
[τὸν . . . .] λαβόντα [. . .]ν ἀπὸ τῶν ὁρίων
[. . . ὀμόσαι ἐπὶ τοῦ κρον]είου τὰ ὅρι[α ε]ἶναι ταύτης τῆς γῆς
[ἕως τοῦ ιϛ L ἐπὶ τ]οῦ πατρὸ[ς] τοῦ βασιλέω[ς. ὀ]μό-
[σαντος δέ μου . . . . . ὅρ]κον, ὅρια ἐβ[λ]ήθη ἐξ εὐδ[οκού]ντων
[συμπαρόντων τῶν ἀπ]ὸ τοῦ τόπ[ου] πρεσβυτέρ[ων] καὶ
[. . . . . ἀποστ]ασίου μή[τε] ἑαυτοὺς ἐπ[ελε]ύσεσθαι

[μήτε ἄλλον μηδένα τῶν] παρ' αὐτῶν νυνὶ δὲ πυ[νθ]άνομαι
[. . . . . Π]ακῆμιν τὴν μητέρα [α]ὐτοῦ
[.] λαβομέν[ο]υς Φίβιν τὸν [πα]ρὰ τοῦ
[κωμογραμματέως . . . . . .]ειργάσθα[ι] τοῦ γράψα[ι Πα]κοῖβιν
[. . . . .]εσθωσ[.] τῶι κωμ[ογραμ]ματεῖ
ἐμῆς
[ ]εντος τ[. . . .]
[ ]ρι τοῦ ιϛL[ ]
[ ] χρόνου τα̣[. . . . .]η
[ ]μοι παρεκ[
[ ]τῆς συν[
[ ]κότος καὶ ε[
[ ]ἀξιῶ σὲ γρ[άψαι
[ ]πειν ἐπι[

μηδὲ παραδεικνύειν ἀπὸ τῆς ἐμῆς γῆς [Παθ]υρίτου σὲ Col. 2.
ἐπιβαλόντα καὶ ἕκαστα ὑπὸ τὴν ὄψιν κατανομ[ί]σαντα
διεξαγαγεῖν κατὰ τὰ πρότερον συγκεκριμένα. τούτου δὲ
γενομένου καὶ ἀπερίσπαστος ὢν δυνήσομαι ἀπροφασίστως
εἰς τὸ βασιλικὸν τὰ ἐκφόρια ἀπομετρῆσαι. ἔρρωσο.

Πεχύτης Δαγμάχωι χαίρειν. Κομισάμενοι τὸ ἐπιδοθέν σοι
ὑπόμνημα κατὰ Πανᾶτος περὶ γῆς σιτοφόρου, ὑφ' οὗ ἐγεγράφεις
διακοῦσαι αὐτῶν καὶ προσανενεγκεῖν τὰ συγκεκριμένα,
τῆι δὲ ι̅ϛ̅ τοῦ Ἐπεὶφ καταστάντων ἐγ Κροκοδίλων πόλει,
συνπαρόντος Δημητρίου τοῦ φρουράρχου καὶ Ἀσκληπιάδου
ὑπηρέτου καὶ Πολιάνθου καὶ Ψεμμίνιος τοῦ Πατοῦτος
καὶ Ἑρμοκράτους τοῦ ἀρχιφυλακίτου καὶ ἄλλων πλειόνων,
προεβάλετο Θοτορταῖος Ἁρπαήσιος, ὁ ἐγκαλῶν τῶι Πανᾶι
περὶ τῆς

γῆς, δρυξάμενον τῆς γῆς ἀπὸ τῶν ὁρίων ὀμόσαι ἐπὶ τοῦ κρονείου τὰ ὅρια εἶναι ταῦτα τῆς γῆς ἕως τοῦ ιϛ L ἐπὶ τοῦ πατρὸς τοῦ βασιλέως, καὶ συναπεστείλαμεν αὐτοῖς ὁρκωμότη[ν] Θοτούτην Θοτορταίου, ὧι καὶ γράψαντες τὸν ὅρκον ἐδώκαμεν. τοῦ δὲ Πανᾶτος ὀμόσαντος ὅρια ἔλαβον ἐξ εὐδοκ[ο]ύντων, καὶ ἀποστασίου ἐγράψατο τῶι Πανᾶϊ μὴ ἐπελεύσεσθαι, μήθ' ἄλλον μηθένα τῶν παρ' αὐτοῦ. ἵνα οὖν ἐγθῆς γεγράφα[με]ν σοί.

ἔρρωσο. L κδ Ἐπεὶφ κε.

κατανο[μίσαν]τες ἐκ τῶν π[ρο]κειμένων γεγεν[η]μένην ἐπὶ Διονυσ[ίου το]ῦ οἰκονομήσαν[το]ς τὴν προσήκου[σα]ν διεξαγωγὴν καὶ τὸν [. . . . .]ηθέντα τῶι Π[αν]ᾶϊ ἐξ εὐδοκούντων ὅρκον ἐπιτ[. . . . . . μ]ενον ὑπ' αὐ[τῶν, σ]υνπαρόντων [τ]ῶν τε ἀπὸ τοῦ [τόπο]υ πρεσβυτέρω[ν κ]αὶ Φίβιος τοῦ π[αρὰ το]ῦ κωμογρ καὶ τῶν [πε]ρὶ τὸν Ὧρον, ἐφα[ίνε]το τὸν Πανᾶι[ν] κυρίως ἔχειν τὴν γῆν καθ' ἣν ἐώνητο ἐκ τοῦ βασιλικοῦ ⟨. . . . . . .⟩ διαγραφήν.

⟨εὐτύχει⟩

⟨εὐτύχει⟩

[1] 1. ὅρκου γραφέντος: probably the βασιλικὸς ὅρκος which was written, not spoken. Cf. Revenue Papyrus col. [27] line 6, and P. P. ii. no. xlvi (*b*) 6 [τὸν] γεγραμμένον ὅρκον, as Prof. Wilcken reads the passage.

9. Cf. [2] 8.

11–14. Cf. [2] 9–12.

15. Probably περὶ [τὸν Ὧρον: cf. [2] 28.

16–17. Cf. [2] 14–16. τοῦ πατρός is probably Epiphanes.

20. Cf. [2] 19. Apparently ἀποστασίου is used for 'a bill of ejectment.'

[2] 5. ἔρρωσο: though a petition, and therefore presumably addressed to an official who would rank higher in the social scale than the writer, the document concludes with ἔρρωσο, not εὐτύχει which is found in other petitions. It appears therefore to be an exception to the canon

proposed by Prof. Mahaffy in *Athenaeum* Aug. 1895, but the canon is confirmed by all the other papyri in this volume.

14. δρυξάμενον, 'fence off.'

22. The twenty-fourth year is almost certainly of Philometor as Euergetes did not obtain sole occupancy of the throne until his nominal twenty-fifth year, while the papyrus cannot belong to an earlier reign than Philometor's and there is no reason for assigning it to the first century B.C.

23. Cf. [2] 2 καтανομίσαντα, and, for the general structure, the verdict in the case of Hermias against the Choachutae in pap. Taur. I.

XII. *About* 148 B.C. *From the Thebaid. Brit. Mus. Pap.* DCVII.

Papyrus 12.

The second will of Dryton son of Pamphilus made probably at Crocodilopolis towards the end of Philometor's reign. Cf. pap. **21** which is a third will made many years afterwards and mentions the first will, made twenty years before pap. **12**. Part of the property is left to Esthladas, Dryton's son by his first wife Sarapias, part to Apollonia his second wife and to the children which he may have by her. At the end are the attestations of the witnesses.

The papyrus measures 12½ inches high, and is written in a small clear hand resembling that of pap. **10**.

[βασιλεύοντος Πτολε]μαίου καὶ Κλ[εοπάτρας τ]ῆς ἀδελφῆς τ[ῶν ἐκ Πτολεμαίου καὶ

[Κλεοπάτρας θεῶν ἐπι]φανῶν ἔτο[υς . , ἐφ' ἱερέ]ως τοῦ ὄντος [ἐν Ἀλεξανδρείαι Ἀλεξάνδρου

[καὶ θεῶν σωτήρων καὶ θ]εῶν ἀδελφῶν [καὶ θεῶν εὐ]εργετῶν καὶ [θεῶν φιλοπατόρων καὶ

[θεῶν ἐπιφανῶν καὶ θεο]ῦ εὐπάτορος κ[αὶ θεῶν φιλομ]ητόρων, ἀθλ[οφόρου Βερενίκης Εὐεργέτι-

[δος, κανηφόρου Ἀρσινόη]ς Φιλαδέλφου, ἱ[ερείας Ἀρσινό]ης Φιλοπάτο[ρος τῶν οὐσῶν ἐν Ἀλεξανδρείαι,

[ἐν δὲ Πτολεμαΐδι τῆς Θ]ηβαΐδος ἐφ' ἱερ[έως Πτολεμ]αίου μὲν Σωτ[ῆρος . . . .
[βασιλέως δὲ Πτολεμαίο]υ Φιλομήτορος [. . . . .] τοῦ Ἀντιπά[τρου, Πτολεμαίου δὲ Φιλαδέλφου
[. . . . . τοῦ] Ὥρου, Πτολε[μαίου δὲ Εὐερ]γέτου Πτο[λεμαίου τοῦ . . . .
[. . . . . Πτολεμ]αίου δὲ Φιλοπ[άτορος] Ὥρου τοῦ Δι[. . . . . Πτολεμαίου δὲ
[Ἐπιφανοῦς Εὐχαρίστ]ου Νικίου τοῦ [. . . . .] Πτολεμαίου [δὲ Εὐπάτορος . . . .
[. . . . . ἐφ' ἱερει]ῶν βασιλίσσ[ης Κλεοπά]τρας Θ[ε]οδώρ[ας τῆς . . . . . . Κλεοπάτρας δὲ
[τῆς μητρὸς . . . .]της τῆς Διονυ[σίου κανηφ]όρου Ἀρσινόης [Φιλαδέλφου . . . .
[. . . . . τῶν οὐ]σῶν ἐν Πτολ[εμαΐδι, μη]νὸς Μεχείρ [. ἐν Κροκοδίλω]ν πόλει τῆ[ς
[Θηβαΐδος ἐπὶ Πτολεμ]αίου ἀγορανό[μου, τάδ]ε διέθετο ὑ[γιαίνων ν]οῶν καὶ φρον[ῶν
[Δρύτων Παμφίλου] Φιλωτερεία[. . . . . . πρ]ώτου ἱππε[. . . . .] μ$^{\epsilon}$ μελίχ$^{\rho}$ [τετ$^{\alpha}$
[. . . . .] ὖ παρ' ὀφρὺν [δεξιάν. εἴη] μέμ με ὑγ[ιαίνοντα τ]ῶν ἐμαυτ[οῦ
[κύριον εἶναι καὶ διοικ]εῖν τρόπωι ὧ[ι . . . .] ἐὰν δέ τι ἀ[νθρώπινο]ν πάθω, κα[ταλείπω καὶ δίδωμι ἀπὸ τ]ῶν ὑπαρχόν[των μοι π]άντων ἐγγαί[ων] καὶ ἐπίπλ]ων Ἐσθλά[δηι τῶι
[ἐξ ἐμοῦ καὶ Σαραπιάδ]ος τῆς Ἐσθλά[δου . . . .] υἱῶι ἧι συνή[μην γυνα]ικὶ Ἐσθλά[δηι

[. . . . . . τῶι προγεγραμμ]ένωι υἱῶι τὸ ἥ[μισυ καὶ] τὰ ὅπλα καὶ τ[ὸν ἵππ]ον ἐφ' οὗ στ[ρα-

[τεύομαι . . . . τοῖς] ἐπεσομένο[ις ἐ]ξ ἐμοῦ καὶ 'Απολλωνί[ας τέκνοις] ἐπιτρο[πευο-

[μένοις . . . .]ω Ἑρμ[ο]φιλτ[. .] Παμφίλου Φιλωτερε[ί . . Δρ]ύτωνι Πα[μφίλου

[. . . . . ὁμ]οίως δὲ κ[αὶ 'Ε]σθλάδου τοῦ 'Εσθλάδ[ου

[about 28 letters]ειπω οὐδὲ δι[ ]ε[

A break in the papyrus.

about 28 letters]ω επ[

about 26 letters με]λίχ^{ρ} τετ^{α} [ο^{υ} . . . . δεξ^{ι} οἱ δύ[ο] Πέρσαι

about 27 letters]'Απολλών[ιος 'Α]σκληπιάδου 'Ασπένδιος τῶ[ν

about 25 letters μελ]ιχ^{ρ} τετ^{α} ἀ[. . . ο^{υ}] ὀφρύι δεξ^{ι}, Ἡρακλείδης

about 13 letters Πέρσης τῆς ἐπι]γονῆς ὡς ∟ με εὐμ^{ε} μ[ελ]ίχ^{ρ} τετ^{α} ὡς δεξ^{ι} τετρ^{η}

about 24 letters Π]τολεμαίου τοῦ Πτολεμαίου ἱπ-πέων ὡς ∟[. .

about 21 letters ἀμφοτ]έρων ὀφρύω[ν], Ἥροδος 'Αρσάκου Πέρσης

Π]τολεμαῖος κεχρ^{η}.

2. The papyrus dates from the end of Philometor's reign since Eupator is mentioned; cf. note on pap. **10**. 4.

7. Although there is no instance of the title Philadelphus applied to the second Ptolemy so early as this, there can be little doubt that it was used in the list of kings among the priesthoods of Ptolemais, when the priesthood of Ptolemy II was established.

12. Cleopatra the mother, cf. note on pap. **10**. 4. It is possible that the gap in 12–13 is to be filled up by the insertion of the priestess of Cleopatra III, the daughter of Philometor; cf. note on pap. **10**, and pap. **24**. 6.

13. That Dryton lived at Crocodilopolis in the earlier part of his life is made probable by the ostraca from Gebelên, see note on pap. **10**. 7.

14. Πτολεμ]αίου: cf. line 32 below. The first will made, it seems, ἐν τῶι ϛ ἔτει ἐπὶ τοῦ Φιλομήτορος (165–164 B.C.) ἐπὶ Διονυσίου ἀγορανόμου (pap. **21**. 5) cannot be the present papyrus which is therefore an intermediate will. Nevertheless pap. **12** agrees well enough with the provisions of the first will, as they are stated in pap. **21**. Cf. pap. **12**. 18–21 with pap. **21**. 3–6.

15. Cf. pap. **18**. 5 and pap. **10**. 11. Dryton in papp. **18**, **19** &c., is called a Cretan. Φιλωτερεία[refers to Pamphilus, cf. line 22. It is not clear whether it is a proper name or an adjective meaning 'from Philotera.'

16. For the formula of the will and the restoration of the lacunae cf. pap. **21**.

26. μελίχρ(ως), τετα(νός), οὐ(λή).

28. δεξι(ᾶι).

29. εὐμε(γέθης) δεξι(ός)? τετρη(ριτικός)?

32. κεχρη(μάτικα). Cf. pap. **21**, which has no attestations of witnesses and is not signed by the agoranomus.

XIII. 152 *or* 141 B.C. *From the Fayoum. Brit. Mus. Pap.* DCVIII.

Papyrus 13. Part of a letter from an official to his subordinate concerning a petition made by the βασιλικοὶ γεωργοί, dated the twenty-ninth year, which may belong either to Philometor or Euergetes II.

The papyrus measures $3\frac{3}{4}$ inches by $4\frac{1}{2}$, and is written in a medium semi-uncial hand.

]υρρου χαίρειν. ἐκομίσαν-
το ἔντευξιν οἱ βα]σιλικοὶ γεωργοὶ περὶ τοῦ μὴ
]ν γῆν συνεισφέρειν αὐτοῖς

κα]ταστῆσαι τὸν κωμογραμ-
ματέα] αὐτοῖς ἀπαντᾶν ἐπὶ σέ.
ἔρρωσο. ∟κθ Μεχεὶρ̣ $\overline{\text{ιε}}$.

XIV. 150 *or* 139 B.C. *From the Thebaid. Brit. Mus. Pap.* DCIX.

A list of articles deposited in a temple in the thirty-second year of a Ptolemy, who may be Philometor or Euergetes II, written on the *verso*. The writing on the *recto* has been completely rubbed out, and that on the *verso* is written over obliterated writing. Several remarkable words occur which are not found in the lexicons. There follows an account of wheat, of which only the beginning is preserved. **Papyrus 14.**

The papyrus measures 11 inches by $3\frac{1}{4}$, and is written in a medium-sized irregular cursive hand. I am indebted to Prof. Wilcken, Prof. Mahaffy, and Mr. Hunt for several good suggestions.

∟λβ Φαῶφι $\overline{\text{κγ}}$, παρεθέμεθα
ἐν ἱερῶι παρὰ Πάτο̣υτι ἱερεῖ
γλωσσόκομα γ, ἀ̣^{λ} μι, κίσται
δύο, βῖκος ἐσφ^{ρ} ῥητίνης,
λεκάνη, μώστια β ἐσφ̣^{ρ},
ἔτι στατόν, λυχνίαι β σιδ^{η}ρ,
ἀριστοφόρον, πόδες κα πύξι̣
ἀσφαλῶνες β Ἀττικοὶ ἐν ὧι
ζμύρν^{α}, κίστη μ^{ε} ξυ^{υ} μεστὴ
ζμύρνης, θίβεις $\bar{β}$,
ἐν αἷς λόγοι καὶ κλ^{η}ρ καὶ
ἀναγνωστικὰ καὶ ξ^{υ} πύξινα.
τ^{α} ἀπόλ̥ μώιον μι, ἐν ὧι
πύξινα ϛ, ἀφ' ὧν πύξινα
ξενικῶν ξ^{υ} δ, βάσιν λ^{υ}χν^{ι},

ἐν ὧι μώια Παρίου λͅθου
β.
λ_{o} ⳨.
ἀπὸ Φαρμοῦθι τοῦ λαL
ἕως Φαῶφι λβL
συν̣ε̣π̣ιέδ^{ω} Ἀρέκυσις
⳨ λL τὸ πᾶν

Here the papyrus breaks off.

3. ἄλ(λο) μι(κρόν): Wilcken.

4. βῖκος, 'jar.' ἐσφρ(αγισμένος). ῥητίνη, 'resin.'

5. μώστια probably means jars of some sort.

6. στατόν perhaps agrees with μώστιον understood, or is used absolutely for a 'stand.' σιδηρ(ᾶι).

7. ἀριστοφόρον is, I suppose, a 'breakfast-tray.' πόδες seems here to be used as a measure of length '21 feet of box-wood.' πύξι(νοι)?

8. ἀσφαλῶνες are presumably 'safes,' containing myrrh. ὧι should be οἷς; the constructions throughout are very irregular.

9. με(γάλη) ξύ(λου) or ξυ(λίνη).

10. After ζμύρνης in the original is a stop like a colon, cf. pap. **1**. θίβεις: apparently equivalent to θίβαι. Cf. Hesychius θίβη. πλεκτόν τι κιβωτοειδές, ὡς γλωσσοκομεῖον (cf. line 3). θίβη is found in the LXX.

11. These two lines are obscure. κληρ must be κλῆρ(οι), and as κλῆροι are to be put in a wicker basket along with accounts, tablets of box-wood, and 'things suitable for reading,' they must be written documents of some kind.

13. ἀπόλο(ιπα): cf. pap. **16**. 7. μώιον appears to be a chest of some kind. μι(κρόν).

15. ξύ(λων). λυχνί(ου).

16. The first four letters are not quite certain. It is difficult to see what is the antecedent to ἐν ὧι. A lamp-stand could hardly contain two μώια of Parian stone, and if μώιον be the antecedent, one μώιον could then contain two μώια.

18. λό(γος). ⳨ = πυροῦ.

22. L = ½.

XV. *Not later than* 146 *or* 135 B.C. *From the Thebaid.*
Brit. Mus. Pap. DCXI.

Papyrus 15.

Part of a petition, probably connected with the affairs of Dryton (cf. papp. **12**, **18**, &c.), for at right angles to the petition is written an account of Dryton, and on the *verso* an account of Semmonthis, the wife of Dryton, concerning barley. Both accounts are complete at the beginnings and ends of lines, so that the papyrus was in its present fragmentary condition when used for them. The account of Dryton is printed as papyrus **16**, that of Semmonthis is hopelessly illegible.

The papyrus measures 6 inches by 4¼, and is written in a medium-sized cursive hand.

Some lines lost.

. . . .] δὲ σῆς δικαίας ἀντιλήψεως
. . . .] ἐπὶ σὲ καταφυγὴν πεποιημέναι
. . . .]κλέψαντ' εἰς τὸν γεγονότα ὑπ' αὐτοῦ
. . . . δεόμεθ' οὖν] ἐὰν φαίνηται μεταδόνθ' ἡμῖν
. . . .] ἀνθρώπων συντάξαι γράψαι
. . . . ὅπ]ως μὴ περισπώμεθα ἐπὶ τὰ
. . . .]τα κριτήρια, εἰ δέ τι οἴεται
. . . . Σαντο]βίθυος τὰ καθ' ἡμᾶς διεξα-
γαγεῖν. τούτου] δὲ [γ]ενομένου ἐσόμεθα διὰ σὲ
βεβοηθημέ]ναι.

εὐτύχει.

8. Σαντο]βίθυος: cf. pap. **17**. 20.

XVI. 146 *or* 135 B.C. *From the Thebaid. Brit. Mus.*
Pap. DCXI.

Papyrus 16.

On the same papyrus as pap. **15** at right angles to the petition, written in a small very cursive hand with numerous abbreviations.

L λε Μ^{ε}σορ^{η} ἰδίου λ$_{ο}$ Δρ^{ύ}τ^{ων}ος,
ἐκ τῆς ν^{η} π^{ροσ} λα. άνειν δ^{ε}

δ$^{\omega}$ ƚ ι̅δ̅, κ̅ρ̅ι̅ β̅, ἐμβ$^{\alpha}$ λ̅ [. .$^{\delta}$.

διὰ Λύκιος ὡ̇ς ε̣π̣ην γ̣$^{\epsilon}$[

λατογρ$^{\alpha}$ κρι ζ̅ εκ̣ησ̣. ανδρει κατ̣ὰ

συνγρ ƚ ξ.

σ ƚ ιεL

καὶ ἀ̇μάξη$^{\eta}$ μι κρι ια ƚ ε̅ λ$_{o}$ ƚ ι̅,

διὰ Πέλοπος

ἀνθ' ὧ̂ν δ$^{\epsilon}$ χ$^{\alpha}$ νΣ ⊢ 'Βυ εν π[

λοιπο Σ.

1. λό(γου).
2. νή(σου)? δέδω(κα).
3. κρι(θῆς) ἐμβα(τικά)?
6. συνγρ(αφήν) ƚ = πυροῦ (ἀρτάβας).
7. μι(κρά). λο(ιπόν).
8. δέ(δωκα) χα(λκοῦ). 250 copper drachmae seems to be the price of each artaba of wheat, and the price of the 10 artabae remaining should therefore be 2500 drachmae, but the total is apparently 2400 drachmae. On the price of wheat cf. note on pap. **22**. 9.

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XVII. *About* 147 *or* 136 B.C. *From the Thebaid.* *Brit. Mus. Pap.* DCXII.

Papyrus 17. A complaint addressed to some official by two women, whose Egyptian names are Semminis and Senapathis, claiming to be reinstated in the possession of property inherited by them from their father Ptolemy, but unjustly seized by Callimedes, his wife and children. Several years are mentioned, the latest being the thirty-fourth which may refer to Philometor or Euergetes II.

The papyrus measures 6 by 5 inches and is written in a rough cursive hand.

παρὰ]ς τῆς καὶ Σεμμίνιος καὶ Ἡρακλείας ἡ̇ Σεναπαθίς,

τῶν δύο κατ]αγινομένων ἐν Παθύρει, ἀδικούμεθ' ὑπὸ Καλλιμήδου

]ν καὶ Καλίβιος γυναικὸς αὐτοῦ καὶ τῶν
τούτων
τέκνων τ]οῦ πατρὸς ἡμῶν Πτολεμαίου τοῦ Ἑρμο-
κράτου ὃς ἦν
κατα]λιπόντος ἡμῖν τὰ ὑπάρχοντ' αὐτῶι
ἀδιάθετα
]ṭερας ἀπολελεῖφθαι, ὡς δὲ κατὰ τὸ
συνγενικὸν ἐπελ-
θόντες]στειαν ἀπογραψάμενοι οὔτε κατὰ δια-
θήκην ἀπολε-
]ύσαντες εἰς τὴν ὑπάρχουσαν ἡμῖν οἰκίαν
ἐν τῆι Παθύρει
τὰ κατα]λειφθένθ' ἡμῖν ὑπὸ τοῦ πατρὸς ἡμῶν ἔπιπλα
ἀπ]ηνέγκαντο, καὶ ἀπ' ἐκείνου διὰ παρευ-
ρέσεως λειποτε-
]βλάπτοντες διασείουσιν. ἐνήλικοι δὲ
ἡμεῖς γενό]μεναι τὰ καθήκοντα τέλη θεᾶι Βερενίκηι
κυρί-
αι] ἐδώκαμεν ἐν τῶι λ∟ προσανγελίαν
ὁ]μολογησάμενοι μόλις ἀπέδωκάν τινα
συναλλά-
γματα]ματα λοιμανάμενοι ἔβλαψαν τὰ δι'
αὐτῶν διάφορα,
] οἰόμενοι ὅρκωι ἀποκλήσαντες ἡμᾶς
]ενοι ἀλλοτρίων καὶ ταῦτ' ὀρφανικῶν
ὑπὲρ ὧν
]κτους καθίστησι. καὶ ἐν τῶι δὲ λβ∟
κατὰ περι-

] τῆι βίαι ἀπηνέγκαντο ⳨ αρ ιγ̅ καὶ ἐξ οἴκου
γε]γραμμένης οἰκίας. διὸ καὶ ἐπὶ Ϲαντοβίθυος
]ωσεν μετὰ τὴν δίεσιν παντὶ δίκαιον
]ου ὡσαύτως ἐπὶ Πτολεμαίου τοῦ ἐπὶ τοῦ Παθ^υ
]μων κληρονομίαν καὶ συγγραφὴν πατρικῆς
]τογραφει ἐν τοῖς μάρτυσι ὁ Πατοῦς συνορῶν
τὴ]ν ὑπογραφὴν οὕτως ἑκουσίως ὁ Καλλιμήδης
]α διὰ μον[ο]γράφου Θορ[τ]αίου ἔφεσιν λαβον-
] τοῦ λδL

Here the papyrus breaks off.

12. θεᾶι Βερενίκηι: probably the wife of Euergetes I.

23. Perhaps ἐπιμελητοῦ. διὰ τοῦ ἐπὶ τοῦ τόπου ἐπ(ιμελητοῦ) occurs in the large papyrus quoted in note on pap. **10**, line 4.

26. Θορ[τ]αίου is probably a mistake for Θοτορταίου, cf. pap. **11** [2] 13.

XVIII. 132 B.C. *From the Thebaid. Brit. Mus. Pap.* DCXIII.

Papyrus 18. Loan of 35 artabae of wheat without interest from Apollonia the wife of Dryton to Apollonius whose Egyptian name is Psennesis and Herais whose Egyptian name is Tisris, the wife of Apollonius, dated the thirty-ninth year of Euergetes II.

The papyrus measures 12 inches by 4½, and is written in a small cursive hand.

ἔτους λθ Χοίαχ ιβ, ἐν Παθύρει ἐπὶ Ϲαραπίωνος ἀγορανόμου, ἐδάνεισεν Ἀπολλωνίαι Πτολεμαίου τοῦ Ἑρμοκράτου Κυρηναίαι, μετὰ κυρίου τοῦ ἑαυτῆς ἀνδρὸς Δρύτωνος τοῦ Παμφίλου Κρητὸς τῶν τοῦ ἐπιτάγματος ἱππάρχου ἐπ' ἀνδρῶν καὶ διαδόχων, Ἀπολλωνίωι Ἀπολλοδότου, τῶι καὶ Ψεννήσει Ἀρσιήσιος, Πέρσηι τῆς ἐπι[γ]ονῆς, καὶ Ἡραΐδι Πτολεμαίου, τῆι καὶ Τίσρει Παοῦτος Περσίνηι, μετὰ κυρίου τοῦ ἑαυτῆς ἀνδρὸς Ἀπολλωνίου τοῦ προγεγραμμένου, πυρῶν ἀρτάβας τριάκοντα πέν[τ]ε ἄτοκα. τὸ δάνειον τοῦτο ἀποδότωσαν οἱ δεδανεισμένοι Ἀπολλωνίαι ἐμ μηνὶ Παχὼν [τ]οῦ λθ∟, πυρὸν νέον καθαρὸν ἄδολον ἀπ[οκα]θεστάμενον εἰς οἶκον πρὸς αὐτ[ὴν ἰδίο]ις ἀνηλώμασιν, μ[έ]τρωι ὧι καὶ [π]αρείληφαν πρὸς τὸ κθχ̄. ἐὰν δὲ μὴ ἀποδῶσ[ι]ν ἐν τῶι ὡρισμένωι χρόνωι, ἀποτεισάτ[ωσ]αν παραχρῆμα ἡμι[ό]λιον τὴν ἐσο[μ]ένην ἐν τῆι ἀγορᾶι τιμήν. ἔγγυοι ἀλ[λ]ήλων εἰς ἔκτεισιν τῶν διὰ τοῦ δανείου πάντων οἱ δεδανεισμένοι. ἡ δὲ πρᾶξις ἔστω Ἀπολλωνία[ι] ἐξ ἀμφοτέρων τῶν δεδανεισμένων, καὶ ἐξ ἑνὸς καὶ ἑκάστου

αὐτῶν, καὶ ἐξ οὗ ἐὰν αἱρῆται, καὶ ἐκ τῶν
ὑπαρχόντων αὐτοῖς πάντων, καθά-
περ ἐγ δίκης.

Ἄρειος ὁ παρὰ Ϲαραπίωνος κεχρη.

On the *verso*.

ἀπόδοσις	ἔτους λθ Χοίαχ ιβ, δάνειον Ἀπολλωνίας
ἐν τῶι λθL.	πρὸς Ψεννῆσιν ⳨ αρ λε
	καὶ Τίσριν γυ αυ.

3. Ἀπολλωνίαι and Κυρηναίαι are by a common mistake put in the dative.

6. ἐπιτάγματος, 'reserve.' Cf. Polyb. 5. 53. 5, and Louvre pap. 16. 1 ἐπὶ Διονυ[σίου] τοῦ ἐπιτάγματος, ἱππάρχων ἐπ' ἀνδρ[ῶν καὶ τῶν] περὶ αὐλὴν [δια]δόχων. Letronne (see his note on L. P. 6, 1–3) divided ἐπὶ τάγματος, and connected it with ἱππάρχων, translating 'le préposé au corps des Hipparques d'hommes.' But the singular ἱππάρχου here shows that this rendering must be wrong, and the analogy of all similar titles requires that τοῦ ἐπιτάγματος should be a phrase complete in itself. Not only is the meaning which I have suggested much more satisfactory, but the fact that τοῦ ἐπιτάγματος is applied both here and in L. P. 16 to a ἵππαρχος ἐπ' ἀνδρῶν goes far to explain that obscure term and the parallel title ἡγεμὼν ἐπ' ἀνδρῶν. Dryton in his younger days served as a cavalry soldier, see papp. **10**, **12**, **21**. By the thirty-ninth year he had been placed on the reserve list, i. e. he had retired from active service. But he retained the title of ἵππαρχος to which rank he had probably risen; only in order to distinguish hipparchs on the retired list from hipparchs on the active list who were called ἵππαρχοι simply, retired hipparchs were called ἵππαρχοι ἐπ' ἀνδρῶν, literally 'hipparchs over men' i. e. civilians, as opposed to real hipparchs who were hipparchs over cavalry soldiers. This explanation based on the contrast which was long ago pointed out by Peyron between ἵππαρχοι and ἵππαρχοι ἐπ' ἀνδρῶν, but exactly reversing Peyron's explanation of the two terms, is simpler than those suggested by Böckh (*C. I. G.* 2, 2621), Letronne (l. c.) and Lumbroso (*Recherches*, p. 197), which contrast ἐπ' ἀνδρῶν with ἐπὶ πόλεως, or ἐπὶ παίδων and ἐπ' ἐφήβων,

or ἐπὶ βασιλείων παίδων and ἐπὶ νεανίσκων. These three explanations are vitiated firstly by the fact that ἵππαρχοι or ἡγεμόνες ἐπὶ πόλεως, παίδων, &c., have never been found, and secondly by the fact that they fail to account for the ἐπ' ἀνδρῶν being applied to both ἵππαρχοι and ἡγεμόνες. Whatever be the precise meaning of the phrase ἐπ' ἀνδρῶν, the addition of it to the titles ἵππαρχος and ἡγεμών, as the career of Dryton shows, implies that the person in question had served as a cavalry or infantry officer but had retired from active service, the ἵππαρχος ἐπ' ἀνδρῶν ranking above the ἡγεμὼν ἐπ' ἀνδρῶν, since the ἵππαρχος ranked above the ἡγεμών (see Rev. Pap. [37] 2 note).

13. ἄτοκα: loans without interest seem to have been not uncommon, cf. pap. **29**.

19. i.e. πρὸς τὸ εἰκοσιεννεαχοίνικον, sc. μέτρον, as Prof. Wilcken suggests. On the various Ptolemaic artabae see my note on Rev. Pap. [25] 8 and [39] 2, and Prof. Wilcken's forthcoming *Griechische Ostraka*.

27. ἐάν: a mistake for ἄν.

33. γυ(ναῖκα) αὐ(τοῦ). Cf. pap. **21**. 18.

XIX. 129 B.C. *From the Thebaid. Brit. Mus. Pap.* DCXIV.

Loan of 1 talent 5030 copper drachmae from Apollonia the wife of Dryton to Nechoutes, dated the forty-first year of Euergetes II. **Papyrus 19.**

The papyrus is written in a neat semi-uncial hand and measures $3\frac{3}{4}$ inches by $3\frac{1}{2}$.

ἔτους μα Φαρμοῦθι κγ, ἐν Πα-
θύρει ἐπ' Ἀνικήτου ἀγορανόμου.
ἐδάνεισεν Ἀπολλωνία
Πτολεμαίου Κυρηναία,
[μετὰ κυρίου το]ῦ ἑ[αυτῆς]
[ἀνδ]ρ[ὸ]ς Δρύτωνος τοῦ Παμ-
φίλου Κρητὸς τῶν διαδόχων
καὶ τῶν τοῦ ἐπιτάγματος

ἱππάρχου ἐπ' ἀνδρῶν,
[Νεχούτηι

Here the papyrus breaks off.

On the *verso*.

δάνειον Ἀπολλω-
νίας πρὸς Νεχο^{υ} χ^{α} ϡα Ἐλ

1. The date is important, for it shows that Euergetes II was still reigning at any rate in the Thebaid. Cf. an inscr. in Strack, *Mitth. d. Kais. Deutsch. Inst. in Ath.* 1894, p. 230, which is dated Thoth 10th of the forty-first year. This evidence makes it very uncertain whether the supposed expulsion of Euergetes at this period ever took place. Cf. Revillout in *Rev. ég.* vi. 154, and my note on L. P. 62 [1] 1 in Rev. pap. App. i.

The papyrus had been used before the contract between Apollonia and Nechoutes was recorded on it. At the top is written in very small letters

Ἀνίκη(τος) Πανοβχού(νιος) τῶι Κεφάλωνι Πανοβχούνιος,

and on the *verso* ἀ]πόδοσις
τό]πọυ ϖ βL
]ος Κεφάλου

XX. 127 B.C. *From the Thebaid. Brit. Mus. Pap.* DCXVI.

Papyrus 20. Loan of 1 talent 4000 copper drachmae from Apollonia the wife of Dryton to Saëis and Harmais with their mother whose name is lost. The rate of interest appears to be 5 drachmae a month for each mina, i. e. at the rate of 60 per cent. for a year.

The papyrus measures 6 inches by 4, and is written in a neat semi-uncial hand.

[ἔτους μδ] Φαῶφι ιε, ἐν Παθύρει ἐπ' Ἀσκληπιάδου ἀγορανόμου.
[ἐδάνεισεν] Ἀπολλωνίαι Πτολεμαίου Κυρηναία, μετὰ κυρίου τοῦ
[ἑαυτῆς ἀνδ]ρὸς Δρύτωνος τοῦ Παμφίλου Κρητὸς τῶν τοῦ ἐπ[ι-]
[τάγματος ἱπ]πάρχης ἐπ' ἀνδρῶν καὶ διαδόχων, Σόλωνι

[τῶι καὶ Σαή]ει Ὥρου, καὶ Ἁρμάει Ὥρου, Πέρσαις τῆς ἐπ,
[και . . . . . .] Φαγήριος Περσίνηι, μετὰ κυρίου τοῦ προ-
[γεγραμμέ]νου Σαήιος υἱοῦ αὐτῆς, χ^α τάλαντον ἓν
[δραχμὰς τετρακισχιλίας . . .]α ε[. . . μ]νᾶς πέν-
[τε δραχμάς

A break in the papyrus.

[. . . . . ἀπὸ Φαῶ]φι ἕως Μεχεὶρ λ τοῦ μδL. τὸ δὲ δάνειον
[τοῦτο ἀποδότ]ωσαν οἱ δεδανεισμένοι Ἀπολλωνίαι
[ἐν μηνὶ Μεχ]εὶρ λ̄, ἐὰν δὲ μὴ ἀποδῶσιν ἐν τῶι
[ὡρισμέν]ωι χρόνωι, ἀποτεισάτωσαν παραχρῆμα
[ἡμιόλιον,] καὶ τοῦ ὑπερπεσόντος χρόνου τόκους
[. . . . .]υς τῆς μνᾶς τὸν μῆνα ἕκαστον. ἔγγυοι
[ἀλλήλω]ν εἰς ἔκτεισιν τῶν διὰ τοῦ δανείου
[προκειμ]ένων πάντων αὐτοὶ οἱ δεδανεισμένοι.
[ἡ δὲ πρᾶ]ξις ἔστω Ἀπολλωνίαι ἐκ τῶν δεδα-
[νεισμέν]ων, καὶ ἐξ ἑνὸς καὶ ἑκάστου αὐτῶν, καὶ
[ἐξ οὗ ἂν αἱρ]ῆται, καὶ ἐκ τῶν ὑπαρχόντων αὐτοῖς
[πάντω]ν, καθάπερ ἐγ δίκης.

Ἄρειος ὁ παρ' Ἀσκληπιάδου κεχρ^η.

On the *verso.*

δάνειον Ἀπολλωνίας πρὸς
Σαῆιν καὶ ἄλλους χ^α ⊼ ᾱ 'Δ.

1. For the date cf. line 10. Asclepiades: cf. pap. **21**. 1.
2. For similar loans by Apollonia cf. papp. **18** and **19**.
5. ἐπ(ιγονῆς).
8. The rate of interest here if, as is probable, it was 5 drachmae a month for each mina i. e. 60 per cent. for the year, is double the ordinary rate which according to Revillout (*Lettres sur les monnaies égyptiennes* 1895 pp. 167 sqq.) was 30 per cent.

15. Possibly ἡμιολίο]υς.

22. Ἄρειος: cf. pap. **18**. 30. He had been agent of the agoranomus for at least five years.

XXI. 126 B.C. *From the Thebaid. Brit. Mus. Pap.* DCXVII.

Papyrus 21. The third will of Dryton, cf. pap. **12** which contains a previous will. The testator leaves (ll. 3–6) to Esthladas his son by his first wife Sarepias, in accordance with his previous will, his war-horse and arms and two of his four female slaves. To his five daughters, Apollonia, Aristo, Aphrodisia, Nicarium, and the younger Apollonia, by his second wife Apollonia, he leaves (ll. 7–13) the other two female slaves, his vineyard with the wells of burnt brick and all appurtenances, a waggon with the ox, a dove-cote, another unfinished dove-cote, a yard and other buildings, and a piece of waste land, with orders that each of the legatees shall have an equal share of the property. On the other hand Esthladas (ll. 14–15) is to keep four ἐμβαδοί of waste land which he had already received. The remaining buildings and pieces of waste land at Diospolis Magna (ll. 14–16) with all Dryton's other property, including contracts for loans whether of money or wheat, were to be divided, Esthladas receiving one half and Apollonia and her four sisters one half. The expenses of finishing the building (ll. 16–17) of the dove-cote were to be shared equally by Esthladas on the one hand and Apollonia and her sisters on the other. Esthladas and the five daughters are further ordered to pay to Dryton's second wife Apollonia (ll. 17–18) for her support and for that of the second and third daughters every month for four years $2\frac{1}{2}$ artabae of wheat, $\frac{1}{12}$ artaba of croton, and 200 copper drachmae, and the same amounts are to be paid out of the common stock to the two youngest daughters for eleven years. The second daughter Aphrodisia is to receive as her dowry 12 talents out of the common stock, and the will concludes by guaranteeing to Apollonia Dryton's wife all sums earned by her during his lifetime.

With the exception of a fragmentary will in the British Museum pap. ccxix, and papp. **12** and **24** which are also mutilated, this docu-

ment is a unique example of a second century B.C. will, and is remarkable both for the freedom exercised by the testator in the disposal of his property and for the business-like use which he makes of it.

The papyrus measures 9 inches by $14\frac{1}{4}$, and is written in a rough cursive hand with occasional abbreviations.

[ἔτους μδ Παῦνι θ̄ ἐν Παθύρει ἐπ'] Ἀσκληπιάδου ἀγορανόμου. τάδε διέθετο ὑγιαίνων νοῶν φρονῶν Δρύτων Παμφίλου Κρὴς τῶν διαδόχων καὶ

[τοῦ ἐπιτάγματος ἵππαρχο]ς ἐπ' ἀνδρῶν. ε[ἴ]ηι μέμ μοι ὑγιαίνοντι τῶν ἐμαυτοῦ κύριον εἶναι, ἐὰν δέ τι ἀνθρώπινον πάθω, καταλείπω καὶ

[δίδωμι τὰ ὑπάρχοντά μοι ἔγγαι]ά τε καὶ ἔπιπλα καὶ κτήνη καὶ ὅσα ἂν προσεπικτήσωμαι, τὸν μὲν ἵππον ἐφ' οὗ στρατεύομαι καὶ τὰ ὅπλα

[πάντα Ἐσθλάδηι, τῶι ἐξ ἐμ]οῦ καὶ ἐξ Σαραπιάδος τῆς Ἐσθλάδου τοῦ Θέωνος ἀστῆς ἧι συνήμην γυναικί, κατὰ νόμους καὶ κατὰ διαθήκην

[. . . . . π]αρὰ τοῦ ἐν Διοσπ̅ τῆι μι ἀρχείου ἐπὶ Διονυσίου ἀγορανόμου ἐν τῶι ϛ L ἐπὶ τοῦ Φιλομήτορος, ἧ διασαφεῖ τά τε ἄλλα

[καί . . . .]νοντα συγγενῆι κατέστησεν, καὶ ἀπὸ τῶν οἰκετικῶν σωμάτων δ̄, ὧν ὀνόματα Μυρσίνην καὶ ταύτης

[. . . . . τὰ δὲ λ]οιπὰ θ[ηλ]υκὰ β αἷς ὄνομα Εἰρήνην καὶ Ἀμπέλιον Ἀπολλωνίαι καὶ ταῖς δ̄ οὖσι ε̄, καὶ τὸν ὑπάρχοντά μοι ἐπὶ τοῦ

[. . . . .] τοῦ Πα̣[θυ]ρ̣ ἔδ^α ἀμπελ^ῶ, καὶ τὰ ἐν τούτωι φρέατα ἐξόπτης πλ̣, καὶ τἆλλα συνκύροντα, καὶ τὴν ἅμαξαν σὺν τῆι

]βοί, ... περιστ]ερῶ^{ν}, κ[αὶ] τὸν ἄλλον ἡμιτέλεστον, καὶ αὐλήν, ὧν γείτονες ν^{ο} ψιλοὶ τοῦ α^{υ} Ἐσθλάδου β^{ο} οἶκος κεκαμαρωμένος Ἀπολλ^{ω} τῆς νε^{ω}

[ἀπη]λ$_{ι}$ τόπ[ος ψιλὸ]ς Πέτρασ[. .]ι τοῦ Ἐσθλά[δο]υ λ$_{ι}$ ψιλὸς τόπος Ἐσθλάδου ἕως τῆ[ς] ἀνεωγμένης θ^{υ} ἐπὶ λίβα. τοὺς δὲ λ$_{ο}$ οἴκους καὶ χρ^{η}τῆρας

[ ] κ̣α̣ὶ αλ̣[. . . . .] καὶ ψιλὸν τόπον εἰς [π]εριστερῶνα ἀποδεδειγμένον] ὑποκάτω τῆς Ἐσθλ^{α} θ^{υ} καὶ ἀπὸ λ$_{ι}$ τῆς καμάρας δίδωμι

[Ἀπολ]λωνίαι καὶ Ἀριστοῖ καὶ Ἀφροδισίαι καὶ Νι[κα]ρίωι καὶ Ἀπολλωνίαι νεωτέραι οὔσι ε̄, ταῖς ἐξ ἐμοῦ καὶ ἐξ Ἀπολλωνίας τῆς καὶ Ϲεμμώνθιος

[ἧ]ι σύ]νειμι γ^{υ} κατὰ ν^{ο}, καὶ τὰ θη[λ]υκὰ β̄ σώμα[τ]α καὶ τὴν βοῦν ἐξ ἴσου κυριευέτωσαν ταῖς οἰκίαις, καθ' ὃν πεποίημαι μερισμόν.

[ἐχέτ]ω δὲ Ἐσθλάδας ἀπὸ τοῦ δεδομένου α^{υ} ψιλο[ῦ τ]όπου ἀπέναντι τῆς θ^{υ} α^{υ} ἐπὶ λί[β]α ἀπ^{η} ἐμβαδοὺς δ̄ εἰς κλιβάνου τόπον. τὰ δὲ λ$_{ο}$ οἰκόπεδα

[καὶ ψι]λοὶ τόποι ἐν Διοσπ$_{ο}$ τῆι μεγ^{α} ἐν τῶι Ἀμμ^{ω} [κ]αὶ ἐν τοῖς κεραμείοις ἐχέτω Ἐσθλάδας κατὰ τὸ ∟, Ἀπολλ^{ω} δὲ καὶ ἀδελφαὶ κατὰ τὸ ∟, καὶ

[τἆλλα ὑ]πάρχοντά μοι πάντα σύμβ^{ο} τε σιτικὰ [κα]ὶ ἀργ^{υ} καὶ ἔπιπλα πάντα κατὰ τὸ ∟. δότω δὲ Ἐσθλ^{α} καὶ αἱ περὶ Ἀπολλωνίαν κατὰ κοινὸν

[εἰς οἰκ]οδομὴν περιστερῶνος ἀνηλώματα ε[ἰς] τὸν ἀποδεδειγμένον περιστερῶνα, ἕως ἂν ἐπιτελέσωσι· καὶ Ἀπολλωνίαι τῆι καὶ Ϲεμμώνθει

[τῆι ἐ]μῆι γ^{υ} ἐτῶν δ, ἐὰν παραμείνηι [τῶι] οἴκωι ἀνέγκλητος

οὖσα, εἰς τροφὴν αυ καὶ ταῖς $\overline{\beta}$ θυγατράσιν, ἑκ^{ασ} $\overline{μη}$
⳨ βL κρ^{ο}τ^{ω} ίβ χ^{α} Σ.

[ἐπὶ] δὲ τὰ δ ἔτη τὰ αὐτὰ μετρήματα [δότ]ωσαν ταῖς $\overline{\beta}$ νεωτέραι
ἐκ κοινοῦ ἕως ἐτῶν ια. δότωσαν δὲ Ταχράτει εἰς φερνὴν
[χαλκο]ῦ ⲧ ιβ ἐκ τῶν κοινῶν. ὅσα δ' ἂν φ^{αί}νητ[αι ἐπ]ικτη
ἔχουσα ἡ Cεμμῶνθις ὄντα αὐτῆι συνοῦσα Δρύτωνι,
κυριευέτω αὐτῶν,

[οἱ δ' ἐπ]ελεύσοντες ἐπ' αὐτὴν περὶ τούτ[ων . . . . . .]

Lμδ Παῦνι $\tilde{θ}$.

1. For the date cf. line 22. Though the μ is there mostly torn away the date is certain, as the agoranomus Asclepiades is the same as the agoranomus in pap. **20**, which is dated the forty-fourth year.

3. Cf. pap. **12**. 18–20.

5. 'The sixth year in the time of Philometor,' i. e. the seventeenth year of Philometor, is the date of the first will; cf. note on pap. **12**. 14. Διοσπό(λει) τῆι μι(κρᾶι).

7. Possibly *θυγατέρα*; but if *ὄνομα* is to be taken strictly, another proper name is required. The names of the daughters are given in line 12.

8. *ἔδα(φος) ἀμπελῶ(νος)*: cf. B. M. pap. cccci, line 11 *ἀπὸ ἐδάφους ἀμπελῶνος*, and line 19. *φρέατα ἐξόπτης πλί(νθου)*: cf. Wilck. *Aktenstücke* xi. 4, where I should suggest *ἐξόπτης πλ.*

9. *βοί*: cf. line 13, in which passage it is implied that the *βοῦς* like the *θηλυκὰ σώματα* had been already mentioned. *νό(του)*. *τόποι* is omitted or understood after *ψιλοί*. *αὐ(τοῦ)*: *βο(ρρᾶ)*: *Ἀπολλω(νίας) τῆς νεω(τέρας)*.

10. *ἀπηλι(ώτου)*: *λι(βός)*: *θύ(ρας)*.

12. Only the Greek names are given here, but the Egyptian names of Dryton's daughters are known from pap. cccci of the British Museum (Mahaffy, *Hermathena* IX, no. 21, 1895), a complaint written by Apollonia and her sisters after Dryton's death. Lines 3–7 of that papyrus are *παρὰ Ἀπολλωνίας τῆς καὶ Cενμούθεως καὶ Ἀφροδισία[ς] τῆς καὶ Ταχράτιος ἀμφοτέρων Δρύτωνος θυγατέρων κατ[οι]κουσῶν ἐν Παθύρει.*

ὑπάρχοντος ἡμῖν τε καὶ ταῖς ἑαυ[τ]ῶν ἀδελφαῖς Ἀριστοῖ τῆι καὶ Cενμώνθει καὶ Νικαρίωι τῆι [καὶ] Θερμούθει καὶ [Ἀ]πολλωνίαι νεωτέραι τῆι καὶ Cενπελαΐδι . . .

13. *γυ(ναικί)*: *νό(μους)*.

14. *αὐ(τῶι)*: *θύ(ρας)* *αὐ(τοῦ)*. *ἐμβαδοί* seem here to be equivalent to *ἐμβαδά*, i. e. 'strips' or some other divisions of a *ψιλὸς τόπος*. *κλίβανος*: cf. Hdt. ii. 92 *οἳ δὲ ἂν καὶ κάρτα βούλωνται χρηστῇ τῇ βύβλῳ χρᾶσθαι, ἐν κλιβάνῳ διαφανέϊ πνίξαντες οὕτω τρώγουσι.* *λο(ιπά)*.

15. *ψιλοὶ τόποι* ought to be in the accusative. *Διοσπό(λει) τῆι μεγά(λῃι)*: *Ἀμμω(νείωι)*: ∟ = *ἥμισυ*.

16. *σύμβο(λα) ἀργυ(ρικά)*.

18. *αὐ(τῆι)*: *ἑκάσ(του) μη(νός)*: *κρότω(νος)*.

19. *νεωτέραι(s)*. *Ταχρᾶτις* was the Egyptian name of Aphrodisia the second daughter, cf. note on line 12.

20. *ἐπίκτη(τα)*. The insertion of this clause is perhaps not without a touch of humour on Dryton's part. The excellent Apollonia must have made a considerable income by her judicious loans, see papp. **18**, **19**, **20**.

21. Read *ἐπελευσόμενοι*. The papyrus has no signatures of witnesses and is not signed by the agoranomus or his agent, cf. pap. **12**. Probably it is a copy of the actual will.

XXII. 118 B.C. *From the Thebaid. Brit. Mus. Pap.* DCXVIII.

Papyrus 22. Receipt given by Moschion to Petearsentheus, stating that he had received 10 talents of copper for the *τοπογραμματεία* and *κωμογραμματεία* respectively and 30 talents of copper as the price of 150 artabae of corn, at the rate of 1200 drachmae for an artaba. Total 50 talents.

The papyrus measures 8 inches by 4, and is written in a clear semi-uncial hand.

Μοσχίων Πετεαρσένθει
χαίρειν. ἔχω εἰς τὸν Ἑρμίου
λόγον περὶ τῆς τοπογραμμα-
τήας τοῦ νγ∟ χαλκοῦ τα

δέκα. / ⊼ι. καὶ περεὶ
τῆς κομογραμματήας ὁμοί-
ως χαλκοῦ τάλαντα δέ-
κα. / ⊼ι.
καὶ ἀπὸ τειμῆς σίτου ἀρτα-
βῶν ἑκατὸν πεντήκον-
τα ἐκ δραχμῶν ᾿ΑΣ ⊼λ,
γείνεται χ^{α} τάλαντα τριά-
κοντα. / ⊼λ.
/ ⊼ν.
Lνγ ᾿Αθὺρ $\bar{α}$.

3. Read τοπογραμματείας, and κωμογραμματείας in line 6.
4. τά(λαντα).
9–11. The price of corn here is extraordinarily high, as the usual price of an artaba of wheat was about 290 drachmae, see Lumbroso, *Recherches*, p. 7.

XXIII. 118 B.C. *From the Thebaid. Brit. Mus. Pap.* DCXIX.

Loan of 25 artabae of wheat, apparently without interest, from Caies to Harpaësis, in the fifty-third year of Euergetes II. **Papyrus 23.**

The papyrus measures 8 inches by 3¼, and is written in a clear semi-uncial hand.

ἔτους νγ Χοίαχ $\overline{ιε}$, ἐν Παθύρει
ἐφ' ῾Ηλιοδώρου ἀγορανόμου,
ἐδάνεισεν Καίης Πατῆτος
Πέρσης τῆς ἐπιγονῆς
῾Αρπαήσει Πόρτιτος Πέρσῃ
τῆς ἐπιγονῆς πυρῶν αρ κε.
τὸ δὲ δάνειον τοῦτο ἀπο-

δότω ὁ δεδανεισμένος
Καίητι ἐν μηνὶ Παχὼν
τοῦ νγL, νέον καθαρὸν
ἀποκαθεστάμενον εἰς οἶκον
πρὸς αὐτὸν ἰδίοις ἀνηλώ-
μασιν μέτρωι ὧι καὶ
παρείληφεν. ἐὰν δὲ μὴ
ἀποδῶι ἐν τῶι ὡρισμένωι
χρόνωι, ἀποτεισάτω παρα-
χρῆμα ἡμιόλιον τὴν
ἐσομένην ἐν τῆι ἀγορᾶι
τιμήν. ἡ δὲ πρᾶξις ἔστω
Καίητι ἐκ τοῦ Ἁρπαήσιος,
καὶ ἐκ τῶν ὑπαρχόντων
αὐτῶι πάντων, καθάπερ
ἐγ δίκης.

On the *verso*.

δ^{α} Καίητος πρὸς
Ἁρπα^{η} 𐅼 κε.

24. δά(νειον). 𐅼 = πυροῦ ἀρταβῶν.

XXIV. 146–117 B.C. *From the Thebaid. Brit. Mus. Pap.* DCXX.

Papyrus 24. Fragment of a will dated in the reign of Euergetes II, when he was reigning with both Cleopatras. The formula of the date is written in a small very cursive hand, the beginning of the will in rough uncials.

The papyrus measures 6 inches by 5.

βασιλευόντων βασιλέως Πτ]ολεμαίου θεοῦ εὐεργέτου τοῦ [ἐκ Πτολ. . . .

] ἐφ' ἱερέως τοῦ ὄντος ἐν Ἀλεξανδρ[είαι . . .
]ων ἀθλοφόρου Βερενείκης εὐεργέτιδ[ος . . .
] Πτολεμαίου μὲν σωτῆρος καὶ βασιλέως
Πτ[ολεμαίου θεοῦ εὐεργέτου . . .
] ἐπιφανοῦς καὶ εὐχαρίστου καὶ Πτολεμαίου
θεοῦ φιλομήτορο[ς . . .
Κλεοπάτρας] τῆς γυναικὸς καὶ βάσσης Κλεοπάτρας τῆς
θυγατρὸς καὶ Κλ[εοπάτρας τῆς μητρός . . .
μηνὸς] Χοίαχ κε̄ ἐν Κροκοδίλων πόλει τοῦ
Παθυ[ρίτου ἐπὶ . . .
τάδε διέθετο ὑγιαίνων [νοῶν καὶ φρονῶν . . .
εἶναί με κύριον τῶν ἐμαυτ[οῦ . . .

1–5. For the formula of the date cf. papp. **10**, **12**, and notes.

5. Since Philometor is mentioned, the papyrus probably belongs to the end of Euergetes' reign.

6. Κλεοπάτρας τῆς γυναικός: Cleopatra II, not Cleopatra III; see note on pap. **10**. 4.

βάσσης: very cursively written for βασιλίσσης. For 'Cleopatra the daughter,' i.e. Cleopatra III, the daughter of Philometor, see note on pap. **10**. 4.

XXV. 114 B.C. *From the Thebaid. Brit. Mus. Pap.* DCXXI.

Sale of 4 πήχεις στερεοῦ of waste land by Naomsesis, a priestess, and her husband Stotoetis, priest of Suchus and Aphrodite, to Sensuchus for 4000 copper drachmae. The formula of the date here and in pap. **27** gives for the first time in Greek a complete list of the first ten Ptolemies, including the two whose reigns have been disputed, Eupator and Philopator Neos. **Papyrus 25.**

The papyrus measures 6 inches by 14. The first column, containing a short record of the sale, is written in a very small cursive hand, the main body of the document in a large semi-uncial hand.

Col. 1.

ἔτους γ. Φ^{α}ρ. κδ, ἀπέδοτο
Ναομσῆσις καὶ Cτοτοῆτις
πήχεις στερεοῦ δ
ψιλοῦ τόπου· ἐπρίατο
Cενσοῦχος Νεχούτου χ^{α} ᾿Δ.

Col. 2.

βασιλευόντων βασιλίσσης καὶ βασιλέως Πτολεμαίου θεῶν φιλομητόρων σωτήρων ἔ[τους γ],
ἐφ᾿ ἱερείως βασιλέως Πτολεμαίου θεοῦ φιλομήτορος σωτῆρος ᾿Αλεξάνδρου καὶ θεῶ[ν]
σωτήρων καὶ θεῶν ἀδελφῶν καὶ θεῶν εὐεργετῶν καὶ θεῶν φιλοπατόρων καὶ θεῶν [ἐπι-]
φανῶν καὶ θεοῦ εὐπάτορος καὶ θεοῦ φιλομήτορος καὶ θεοῦ φιλοπάτορος νέου καὶ θεοῦ εὐ[εργέτου]
καὶ θεῶν φιλομητόρων σωτήρων, ἱερουπώλου Ἴσιδος μεγάλης μητρὸς θεῶν, ἀθλοφ[όρου]
Βερενίκης εὐεργέτιδος, κανηφόρου ᾿Αρσινόης φιλαδέλφου, ἱερείας ᾿Αρσινόης φιλοπά[τορος]
τῶν ὄντων ἐν ᾿Αλεξανδρείαι, ἐν δὲ Πτολεμαΐδι τῆς Θηβαΐδος ἐφ᾿ ἱερέων καὶ ἱερισσ[ῶν]
καὶ κανηφόρου τῶν ὄντων καὶ οὐσῶν ἐν Πτολεμαΐδι τῆς Θηβαΐδος, μηνὸς Φαρμοῦθι [κδ]
ἐν Παθύρει ἐφ᾿ Ἡλιοδώρου ἀγορανόμου,

ἀπέδοτο Ναομσῆσις ᾿Οννώφριος ἱέρισσα, μετὰ κυρίου τοῦ ἑαυτῆς ἀνδρὸς Cτοτοήτ[ιος]
τοῦ Πετεαροήριος, ἱερέως Cούχου καὶ ᾿Αφροδίτης, ὡς L[. μ]έσου μελιχρόου τετα[νοῦ

στρογγυλοπροσώπου εὐθύρινος συνπωλουμένου, ἀπὸ τοῦ [ὑ]πάρχοντος αὐτοῖς ψιλο[ῦ τόπου]

The third column is lost.

[1] 1. Cf. papp. **27** and **36**, in which a short summary of the contract is given at the beginning. Φαρ(μοῦθι).

3. Two kinds of πήχεις are known; (1) a measure of length equivalent to 21 inches; (2) a strip of land measuring 1 πῆχυς broad but the length of an aroura of which it formed $\frac{1}{100}$ part, while an aroura contained 10,000 square πήχεις in the first sense. The insertion of στερεοῦ here seems to be made for the sake of marking that the second kind of πήχεις was meant. Cf. Peyron's note on Pap. Taur. I. 133–136.

[2] 2. Ptolemy Soter II was therefore priest of himself. Cf. for this list of Ptolemies pap. **27**, the Casati contract (L. P. 5), and pap. N of Leyden. Papp. **25** and **27** alone are complete, the Casati contract omits Philopator Neos, while the papyrus N of Leyden omits Philopator Neos and puts Eupator after Philometor. Cf. the mutilated inscription from Assouan, published in a more complete form than hitherto by Prof. Mahaffy in the forthcoming number of *Hermathena*. The doubt attaching to the reigns and positions of Eupator and Philopator Neos, which has now been finally laid to rest, arose out of the fact that Philopator Neos was also called Eupator, cf. a Cypriote inscription which calls Eupator the son of Philometor (Poole, *Catalogue of Ptolemaic coins*, p. lxvii), and the papyrus N of Leyden. As far back as 1852 Lepsius had from a consideration of Egyptian documents arrived at the truth (*Abh. d. Berl. Akad.* 1852, p. 468), and the correctness of the illustrious Egyptologist's chronology which had been disputed by M. Revillout and others is now firmly established.

5. ἱερουπώλου: apparently for ἱεραπόλου; so in lines 2–3 of the Casati contract and pap. **27**.

XXVI. 113 B.C. *From the Thebaid. Brit. Mus. Pap.* DCXXII.

Statement of the repayment by Psenenoupis of 56 artabae of wheat which he had borrowed from Erianoupis two years previously. Erianoupis on his part acknowledges the receipt of the wheat and remits **Papyrus 26.**

the penalty of paying one-and-a-half times the original loan, which had been incurred by Psenenoupis through his failure to repay the loan at the time agreed upon in the original contract.

The papyrus measures 6½ inches by 6, and is written in a medium-sized cursive hand.

ἔτους ε Ἀθὺρ ις̄ ἐν Παθύρει ἐπὶ Cώσου ἀγορανόμου,
ἐπελύσατ[ο] Ψενενοῦπις Ὀννώφριος δάνειον
πυροῦ ἀρ ν𐅵, ἃ ἐδάνεισεν αὐτῶ Ἐριανοῦπις
Παθώτου ἐν τῶ γL Θῶυθ κατὰ συνγρ$^{\alpha}$ δ$^{\alpha}$
[ἐγκατα]τεθεῖσαν ἐπὶ τοῦ ἐν Παθ$^{\upsilon}$ ἀρχε[ίο]υ.
καὶ παρὼν ἐπὶ τοῦ ἀρχείου Ἐριανοῦπις
[δ]ιωμολογήσατο ἀπέχειν, καὶ μὴ ἐπι-
[καλεῖν π]ερὶ τῶν διὰ τοῦ δανείου πάντων
τρόπω μηδενί, τὴν δὲ ἡμιολίαν ἀφῆκ$^{\epsilon}$.
Ἑρμ$^{\iota}$ ὁ παρὰ C$^{\omega}$ κεχρ$^{\eta}$.

On the *verso*.

ἐπιλ$^{\upsilon}$ Ψενενούπιος.

1. Cf. pap. **27**, line 5, where Sosus is agoranomus in the fifth year.

4. συνγρα(φὴν) δα(νείου).

6. Erianoupis: cf. pap. **31**, line 4.

8. Cf. Berl. Urk. 320 line 14 μηδὲ . . . . ἐπικαλεῖν μηδ' ἐνκαλεῖν.

10. Ἑρμί(ας) ὁ παρὰ Cώ(σου) κεχρη(μάτικα).

11. ἐπίλυ(σις).

XXVII. 109 B.C. *From the Thebaid. Brit. Mus. Pap.* DCXXIII.

Papyrus 27.

A contract by which Sebtitis cedes to her daughter Naamsesis half an aroura of corn-land. There follows the endorsement of the royal bank, which is much mutilated, but the tax on the cession seems to have been 600 drachmae. The formula of the date contains, like pap. **25**, a list of the first ten Ptolemies.

The papyrus measures $5\frac{1}{2}$ inches by 30, and is written in a rough, rather cursive hand.

ἔτους η Μεχεὶρ ια, Col. 1.
ὁμ^{o} παραχωρήσεως
Cεβτίτιος Ναμσ^{η}
τῆι ἑα^{υ} θυγατρὶ
γῆς ȣ L.

βασιλευόντων Κλεοπάτρας καὶ βασιλέως Πτολεμαίου θεῶν Col. 2.
φιλομητόρων σωτήρων ἔτους η, ἐφ' ἱερέως τοῦ ὄντος ἐν Ἀλεξανδρείαι Ἀλεξάνδρου
καὶ θεῶν σωτήρων καὶ θεῶν ἀδελφῶν καὶ θεῶν εὐεργετῶν καὶ θεῶν φιλοπατόρων καὶ θεῶν ἐπιφανῶν καὶ θεοῦ εὐπάτορος καὶ θεοῦ φιλομήτορος
καὶ θεοῦ φιλοπάτορος νέου καὶ θεοῦ εὐεργέτου καὶ θεῶν φιλομητόρων σωτήρων, ἱερουπώλου Ἴσιδος μεγάλης μητρὸς θεῶν, ἀθλοφόρου Βερενίκης
εὐεργέτιδος, κανηφόρου Ἀρσινόης φιλαδέλφου, ἱερείας Ἀρσινόης φιλοπάτορος, τῶν οὐσῶν ἐν Ἀλεξανδρείαι, ἐν δὲ Πτολεμαΐδι τῆς Θηβαΐδος
ἐφ' ἱερέων καὶ ἱερειῶν καὶ κανηφόρου τῶν ὄντων καὶ οὐσῶν, μηνὸς Μεχεὶρ ια ἐν Κροκοδίλων πόλει τοῦ Παθυρίτου ἐπὶ Cώσου ἀγορανόμου,

ὁμολογεῖ Cεβτῖτις Ἀρσιήσιος Περ¯ ὡς Lξ μέση μελίχρως μακροπρόσωπος εὐθυρ' φακοὶ προσώπωι ⌒, μετὰ κ^{υ} τοῦ ἑαυτῆς υἱοῦ
πρεσβυτέρου Φατρεοῦς τοῦ Χεσθώτου Περ¯ ὡς Lμ μέσου μελαγχρόου ὑποκλαστοῦ μακροπροσώπου εὐθυρ' ἀσ^{η}, καθ' ἣν ὁμολογεῖ

παρακεχωρηκέναι τῆι ἑαυτῆι θυγατρὶ Ναaμσήσει Σπεμμίνιος
Περ¯ ὡς Lμε μέση μελίχρως πλατυπρόσωπος εὐθύριν
οὐλὴ μετώπωι μετὰ κυρίου Εὐνόμου τοῦ Παστεάστος Περ¯ ὡς
Lλε μέσου μελιχρόου ὑποκλαστοῦ μακροπροσώπου εὐθυρ᾽
ο^{υ} μ^{ε} ⌒
ἀπὸ τῆ[ς ὑπαρχο]ύσης αὐ[τῆι γ]ῆς ἠπείρου σ[ιτο]φόρου ἐν τῶι
᾿Απο[. . . .]α πεδίωι Παθύρε[ω]ς ἀπὸ ϖ εL ἀρού[ρ]ας ἥμισυ,

Col. 3. ὧν γείτονες πάντων νότου καὶ βορρᾶ γῆ Καλίβιος καὶ Κήθιος,
ἀπηλιώτου γῆ Π[ατ]οῦτος τοῦ Φίβιος καὶ τῶν ἀδελ[φῶν],
λιβὸς περιχῶμα, ἢ οἳ ἂν ὦσιν γείτονες πάντοθεν· καὶ μὴ εἰσ-
ελεύσεσθαι μήτ᾽ αὐτὴν Σεβτῖτιν μηδ᾽ ἄλλον μηδέν[α τῶν]
παρ᾽ αὐτῆς ἐπὶ τὴν Ναaμσῆσιν μηδ᾽ ἐπ᾽ ἄλλον μηδένα τῶν παρ᾽
αὐτῆς, ὃς δ᾽ [ἂν] ἐπέλθηι ἡ εἴ[σο]δος ἄκυρος ἔστωι, [καὶ]
ἀποτεισάτωι ὁ ἐπελθὼν ἐπὶ τοῦ παραχρῆμα χαλκοῦ ⊼ ι, καὶ
ἱερὰς βασιλεῦσι ἀργ¯ ⊢Σ, ἐφ᾽ ὧι [οὐ]κ ἐξέσται αὐτῆι
οἰκονομίαν ποιεῖσθαι κατὰ τοῦ L ϖ· ἣν δ᾽ ἂν ποιήσηται ἄκυρον
εἶναι, καὶ μ[η]θὲν ἧσσον α[ὐ]τῆι ἔστωι ποι[εῖν]
κατὰ τὰ προγεγραμμένα.

μάρτυρες τούτων Πακοίβις Θοτορταίου, ἱερεὺς Σούχου θεοῦ
μεγίστο[υ] καὶ ᾿Αφροδίτ[η]ς, ὡς Lμ μ^{ε} μ^{ε} τετ[ανὸς]
μακροπρόσωπος εὐθυρ᾽ ἄσημος, καὶ Πατῆς Νεχούτου Περ¯ τῶν
ἐκ Παθ^{υ} ὡ[ς] Lλε μέσος μελίχ^{ρως} ὑποκλαστὸς [μακρο-]
πρόσωπος εὐθυρ᾽ ο^{υ} μετώπωι.
[ἔτους] η Μεχεὶρ ι[α, τέτακται] ἐπὶ τὴν ἐν Π[αθ^{υ} τρ^{α} . . . .]υ . εους
θε[. . . . .]ησις ὧν η[
[about 50 letters δραχ]μὰς
χ[

[1] 2. ὁμο(λογία).

4. ἑαυ(τῆς).

[2] 1–5. On the list of Ptolemies cf. pap. **25** [2] 1–5.

6. Πέρ(σης). ◠ appears to mean μέσωι; cf. line 9. κυ(ρίου).

7. ἄση(μος).

9. οὐ(λὴ) με(τώπωι) (μέσωι).

[3] 4. ἱερὰς βασιλεῦσι ἀργ(υρίου) (δραχμάς): cf. Peyron's note on Pap. Taur. IV. 25.

7. μέ(σος) με(λίχρως).

8. Παθύ(ρεως).

10. The endorsement of the royal bank seems to vary somewhat from the usual formula. Cf. the Casati contract (L. P. 5). τρά(πεζαν).

11. The 600 (?) drachmae were the tax of $\frac{1}{10}$ on the value of the land ceded. The $5\frac{1}{2}$ arourae of corn land were therefore worth at least one talent. Cf. pap. **33**, where 2800 drachmae is the price of $1\frac{1}{4}$ arourae of corn land, and of $\frac{1}{2}$ aroura of corn land.

XXVIII. 108 B.C. *From the Thebaid. Brit. Mus. Pap.* DCXXIV.

Fragment of a contract for the loan of 10 artabae of wheat by some person whose name is lost to Phalois. **Papyrus 28.**

The papyrus measures 7 inches by $3\frac{1}{2}$ and is written in a small cursive hand. At the bottom are portions of five lines of demotic.

πυρὸν νέον]
κ[αθα]ρ[ὸ]ν ἄδ[ο]λ[ον μέτρωι ὧι καὶ παρεί-
ληφεν καὶ ἀποκ[αθεστάμενον εἰς
οἶκον πρὸς α[ὐτὸν ἰδίοις ἀνηλώμασιν.
ἐὰν δὲ μὴ ἀπ[οδῶι ἐν τῶι ὡρισ-
μένωι χρόνωι ἢ [μὴ ποιῇ καθὰ γεγρ^{α},
ἀποτεισάτω ἐν [τῶι ἐχομένωι
μηνὶ παραχρῆμα [τὰς δέκα ἀρτάβας

ἡμιολίους, ἧς δ[. . . . .
ἀρτάβης ἀπο[. . . . .

A break in the papyrus.

ἐκ τοῦ δεδα Φαλόϊτος [καὶ ἐκ τῶν ὑπαρχόντων αὐτῶι
πάντων πράσσοντ[ι καθάπερ ἐγ δίκης.

Πάνισκος ὁ Cύνεως [κεχρη].
Lι Φαῶφι ς̅.

on the *verso*

ἔτο[υς ι Φαῶφι ς̅,
ἐδα π[. . . . . . .
⳨ αρ ι[

1. Cf. for the restoration of the lacunae papp. **29** and **31**.

13. Paniscus: cf. papp. **30**, **32**, **35** where a person of that name is shown to be agoranomus of the Pathyrite nome from 105–102/1 B.C. Probably the tenth year here refers to the reign of Soter II and Cleopatra.

XXIX. 105 B.C. *From the Thebaid. Brit. Mus. Pap.* DCXXV.

Papyrus 29. Loan of 6 artabae of salt without interest from Sennesis to Phagonis.

The papyrus is written in a medium-sized semi-uncial hand, the writer being the same as the writer of pap. **32**, and measures 7 inches by 5. At the bottom are three lines of demotic.

ἔτους ιβ τοῦ καὶ θ Μεσορὴ λ,
ἐν Παθύρει ἐφ' Ἑρμίου τοῦ παρὰ Πανίσκου
ἀγορανόμου, ἐδάνεισεν Cεννῆσις
Παπεοῦτος Περσίνη Φαγώνιος
Πανοβχούνιος Πέρσης τῆς ἐπιγονῆς
ἁλὸς ἀρτάβας ἓξ ἄτοκα. τὸ δὲ δάνειον

τοῦτο ἀποδότω ὁ δεδανεισμένος
Φαγῶνις Cεννήσει ἐν μηνὶ Χοίαχ
τοῦ ιγ τοῦ καὶ ιL. ἐὰν δὲ μὴ ἀποδῶι
ἐν τῶ ὡρισμένωι χρόνωι καθότι προ-
κεῖται ἀ[ποτισ]άτωι ἐν τῶ Φαμενὼθ
πυροῦ ἀρ[τάβας . . . . . .] ἡ δὲ πρᾶξεις ἔστω
Cεννήσ[ει ἐκ τοῦ Φαγώ]νιος καὶ ἐκ τῶν
ὑ[παρχόντων αὐτῶι πά]ντων πράσσον-
τι καθάπερ ἐγ δίκης.
Ἑρμίας ὁ παρὰ Πανίσκου κεχρ^{η}.

On the *verso.*

δ^{α} Φαγώνιος παρὰ Cεννῆσιν
ἀλὸς ἀρ ζ

14. The insertion of πράσσοντι seems to mark the loans of the last decade of the second century B.C. Cf. papp. **28**, **31** and L. P. 7. 16, belonging to the sixteenth year of Ptolemy Alexander.

XXX. 103 B.C. *From the Thebaid. Brit. Mus. Pap.* DCXXVI.

Conclusion of a letter written in a very cursive hand. The papyrus measures 6¾ inches by 6. **Papyrus 30.**

Some lines lost.

δια[
στρατιωτῶ[ν
τὴν ἐπιστο[λήν . . . .]ντες οἷς καὶ ἐν-
τετάλμεθ[α] ἀσπάσεσθαι ὑμᾶς παρ' ἡμῶν
φιλοφρόνως, καὶ διὰ γραμμάτων ἐκρίναμεν
σημῆναι, ἐ[φ'] οἷς ἂν οὖν ὑμῶν προσδέωνται
ἀντιλαμβανόμενοι καὶ ὑμῖν δὲ γράφοντας

ὑπὲρ ὧν αἵρε[σ]θε ὡς πᾶν π[ρ]οθυμότερον μελεω-
[θ]ησόμενον. ἐπιμελό[μενο]ι δὲ καὶ ἑαυτῶν
ἵν' ὑγιαίνητε.
ἔρρωσθε. ∟ιδ [το]ῦ καὶ ια Παῦνι ιε.

8. *αἵρεσθε* for *ἔρεσθε*: *μελεωθησόμενον* for *μελετηθησόμενον*.

XXXI. 104/3 B.C. *From the Thebaid. Brit. Mus. Pap.* DCCXXVII.

Papyrus 31. Loan of $7\frac{1}{6}$ artabae of barley from Erianoupis and *οἱ συνθιασῖται* to Nechoutes.

The papyrus measures 9 inches by 4, and is written by Hermias, the agent of Paniscus and writer of pap. **29**.

Some lines lost.

τῶι σταθέντι τόκωι ἑνὶ καὶ ἑκά[σ]τ[ω]ι
τῆς Παθύρεως. τὸ δὲ δάνειον τοῦτο
ἀποδότωι ὁ δεδανεὶς Νεχούτης
τοῖς δεδανεισμένοις, Ἐριανοῦπις καὶ
οἱ συνθιασῖται, ἐν μ̄ Παχὼν τοῦ αὐτοῦ
ιδ∟, νέον καθαρὸν καὶ ἄδολον ἀπὸ παν-
τὸς καὶ ἀποκαθεστάμενα εἰς οἶκον
πρὸς αὐτοὺς τοῖς ἰδίοις ἀνηλώμασι,
μέτρωι ὧ καὶ παρείληφεν. ἐὰν δὲ
μὴ ἀποδῶι ἐν τῶ ὡρισμένωι χρό-
νωι, ἢ μὴ ποιῆ καθ' ἃ γέγρ^{α}, ἀποτεισάτω
ἐν τῶ ἐχομένωι μ̄ παραχρῆμα
τὰ τοῦ κρ̄ αρ ζς̄ ἡμιόλιον ἢ τὴν
ἐσομένην ἐν τῆ ἀγορᾶ τιμήν. ἡ δὲ
πρᾶξεις ἔστω Ἐριανούπι καὶ τοῖς συν-
θιασίταις ἐκ τῶν Νεχούτου καὶ ἐκ τῶ[ν]

ὑπαρχόντων αὐτῶ πάντων πράσ-
σοντι καθάπερ ἐγ δίκης.
Ἑρμίας ὁ παρὰ Πανίσκου κεχρη.

3. δεδανεισ(μένος): in the next line read δεδανεικόσι Ἐριανούπι καὶ τοῖς συνθιασίταις.

5. μ(ηνί). So in line 12.

6. The fourteenth year is probably that of Cleopatra, cf. pap. **29**, though it is possible that it refers to Alexander, for Paniscus was agoranomus as far as the thirteenth year of that king. Cf. pap. **35**.

7. ἀποκαθεστάμεν(ον).

13. κρ(ιθοῦ).

XXXII. 102 B.C. *From the Thebaid. Brit. Mus. Pap.* DCXXVIII.

Part of a letter from Petesuchus, a captain, and his soldiers at Pelusium to Poëris and other persons, requesting them to grant Arconnesis, Psenanoupis and another, all three probably soldiers, leave to come to a place the name of which is lost. **Papyrus 32.**

The papyrus measures 13 inches by $6\frac{1}{2}$, and is written in a rough cursive hand.

about 69 letters Πετε]σοῦχος ἡγεμὼν
about 73 letters]καὶ οἱ στρατιῶται
about 73 letters]ν καὶ Ποήρει Νε-
about 73 letters]η Φαγρήους καὶ
[about 30 letters εἰ ἔ]ρρω[σθε . . . .]δι[. . . .] χε[. .] ἐρρώμεθα
δὲ καὶ αὐτοὶ ὑμῶν τὴν ἀρίστην
[. . . . .] παρὰ τοῖς ἐν Πηλουσίωι θεοῖς. καλῶς
ποιήσεις διαλύσας Ἀρκοννῆσιν καὶ Ψενανοῦπιν καὶ
[. . . . .]ελθεῖν ἐπὶ Προ[. . . . .]ους, καὶ γραψάτωσαν
ἡμῖν ὑπὲρ ὧν ἐσπούδασας δι[ὰ τ]ὰς ἡμῶν παρα-

κλήσεις καὶ σημ[. . . . .]υς Πεταρ-
ποχράτου π̣ό̣ρον. ἐπιμελόμενοι δὲ καὶ
αὑτῶν ἵν' ὑγ[ι]αίνητε.
ἔρρωσθε. ∟ιε τοῦ καὶ ιβ Φαρμοῦθι β̄.

1. ἡγεμών: on the occurrence of this title in the Ptolemaic period see my note on Rev. Pap. [37] 2.

XXXIII. *About* 103/2 B.C. *From the Thebaid.* *Brit. Mus. Pap.* DCXXIX.

Papyrus 33. Memorandum of various sales of land; the buyer is in each case Paësis the son of Peteuris. Of the first contract only the end is preserved, the seller was a certain Psenamounis and the price paid 1 talent of copper. In the second contract the sellers are Pachnoubis and his brothers Paspes (?) and Psenchoubis, and his sisters Senchnoubis the elder, Senchnoubis the younger, and Tapsaïs. The land consisted of 1¼ arourae of corn land in the lower toparchy of the Latopolite nome, of which one aroura belonged to the three brothers, the remaining ¼ aroura to the three sisters, and the price was 2800 copper drachmae. In the third contract the seller is Tamnoubis the daughter of Philip with her κύριος, her kinsman Arsiesis. The land was ½ aroura of corn land, also in the lower toparchy of the Latopolite nome, and the price 2800 copper drachmae. The formula is the usual one found in the contracts of this reign, cf. papp. **35**, **36**, and Papyrus O of Leyden.

The papyrus measures 9½ inches by 6, and is written in an irregular cursive hand.

verso.

Some lines lost.

τοῦ καὶ [. . .
πρ[ο]γεγ[ραμμεν . . . . ἀπηλιώτου ἱερὰ γῆ]
'Αρσέμθ[εως] λ ὅρ[ος ἤ] οἳ ἂν ὦσι γ[ε]ι̣τ̣[ο. ἐπ]ρ[ίατο Π]αῆσι[ς
ὡς ∟ κε
Πετεύριος χ^α ⊼ α. βεβαιωτὴς Ψεναμ[ο^υ ὃν] ἐδέξατο

Παῆσις ὁ πριάμενος.

Φαμενὼθ $\bar{θ}$ ἀπέδοτο Παχνο^{υ} Ψεμμίνιος, αρ ὡς L λ μέσος
μελ̣ τετανὸς μακροπρ εὐ[θυρ'] οὐλὴ μήλ^{ω} δεξιὸν ὑποπυρ
προκέφαλος ἡσυχῆ, καὶ Π̣[άσπ]ης Ψεμμίνιος αρ ὡς L κ
μέση μελ̣ τετ^{α} μακροπρ εὐθυρ', καὶ Ψενχο^{υ} Ψεμμίνιος
ἧς καὶ Ὀβράπις αρ ὡς L κβ μέσος ὑπόπυρρος μακροπρ
εὐθυρ', καὶ Cενχνο^{υ} πρεσβ^{υ} αρ ὡς Lμ μέση ὑπόπυρρος
μα̣κροπρ εὐθυρ', καὶ C[ε]νχνο^{υ} νεωτέρα αρ ως L λε
μέση μελ̣ μακροπρ εὐθυρ' ἐβλαμμένος ὀφθαλμοὺς
ἀμφοτέρους, καὶ Τάψαϊς αρ ὡς L κζ μέση μελ̣
λεύκωμα ὀφθαλμόν,
μακροπρ εὐθυρ' αἱ τρεῖς τῶν Ψεμμίνιος μετὰ κ^{υ}
τοῦ ἑαυτῶν ἀδελφοῦ Παχνο^{υ} ὁ προγεγρ^{α} καὶ συν-
πωλουμένου, ἀπὸ τῆς ὑπαρχούσης αὐτοῖς
πατρικῆς γῆς ἠ^{π} σιτ^{ο} ἐν τῇ κάτω τοπαρχίᾳ τοῦ
Λατοπ ἀναγρ^{α} εἰς τὴν ἄνω τοπαρχίαν Παθ^{υ}
λεγομένης Τμουναρῆι ἀρο^{υ} α δ'. γειτ^{ο} νότου γῆ
Ψεναμο^{υ} Καλλίου, βορρᾶ Πετεύριος, ἀπη^{λ} ἱερὰ γῆ
τόπος ψιλός
Ἀρσέμθεως, λ̣ ὅρος, ἢ οἱ ἂν ὦσι γειτ^{ο} πάντοθεν,
ὧν εἰσὶν Παχνο^{υ} καὶ Παύ[σ]εως καὶ Ὀμβραα̣ρ . α
ἐπρία Παῆσις Πετεύρ[ι]ος χ^{α} ⊢ Ἐβω. βεβαιωταὶ
Παχνο^{υ} καὶ οἱ τούτου ἀδελφοὶ οἱ ἀποδόμενοι οὓς
ἐδέξατο Παῆσις ὁ πριάμενος.
ἔτους ιγ τοῦ καὶ ι L Ἀθύρι $\overline{κε}$ ὠνὴ Ταμνο^{υ} Φιλίππου
ψιλοῦ τόπου.
ἔτου ιε τοῦ καὶ ιβ Φαῶφι [.]ε ὠνὴ Τλαιαπ̣ι̣π̣ημ̣ . .
ἔτους ιγ τοῦ καὶ Μεσορὴ $\overline{κζ}$ ὠνὴ Ψεμμι νε^{ω} Καλλίου.

On the *recto.*

Μεχεὶρ ιβ ἀπέδοτο Τά[μνουβι]ς Φιλίππου, αρ ὡς L κ μέση μελ̣ στρογγυλοπρ εὐθ[υ]ρ΄, μετὰ κυρίου τοῦ ἑαυτῆς οἰκήου Ἀρσιήσιος τοῦ Πα[τ]ώτου αρ ὡς L με εὐμεγέθης μελιχερώου τετανοῦ μακροπρ εὐθυρ΄, τὰς ἐπιβαλλούσας αὐτῇ μερίδας γῆς ἠ^{π} σιτ^{ο} ἐν τῇ κάτω τοπαρχίᾳ τοῦ Λατοπ̣ ὧν εἰσὶν σφραγίδων τεσσάρων ἃ ἐστὶν ἀρο^{υ} L, σφρ^{α} γ ἀναγρ^{α}φομένης εἰς τὴν κάτω τοπαρχίᾳ τοῦ Λατοπ. γείτονες τῆς μιᾶς λεγομένης Ἄμμωνος νότου γῆ Πετουπβήκιος τοῦ Παχνο^{υ}, βορρᾶ γῆ Παοῦτος τοῦ Τοτοήους, ἀπηλ̣ γῆ Ἄμμωνος, λ̣ γῆ Κάστορος καὶ τῶν ἀδελφῶν, ἄλλης νότου γῆ Παοῦτος τοῦ Τοτοήους, βορρᾶ γῆ Πετουπβήκιος, ἀπηλ̣ ὁδὸς β^{α}, λ̣ γῆ Ἄμμωνος· τὴν δ' ἄλλην νότου Παοῦτος τοῦ Τοτοήους, βορρᾶ Πετουπβήκιος, ἀπηλ̣ ὁδὸς β^{α}, λ̣ ὁδός· ἄλλης ἀναγρ^{α} εἰς Παθ^{υ} λεγομένης Τμουναρῆι, γειτ^{ο} νότου γῆ Παοῦτος τοῦ Τοτοήους, βορρᾶ Πετουπβήκιος, ἀπηλ̣ ἱερὰ γῆ Ἀρσέμθεως, λ̣ ὅρος, ἢ οἳ ἂν ὦσι γειτ^{ο} πάντοθεν τῶν σφρ^{α} δ. ἐπρίατο Παῆσις Πετεύριος χ̊ ⊢ Ἀβω. βεβαιώτρια Τάμνου[βι]ς, ἣν ἐδέξατο Παῆσις ὁ πριάμεν[ος]. καὶ τελι̣ β^{α} ἀπηλειώτου τοῦ τόπου εν . . . ει γείτονες ν̊ οἰκία Παχνο^{υ} τοῦ Τάσκου, βορρᾶ οἰκία Πετεύριος τοῦ Καλλίου, ἀπηλ̣ ψιλὸς τόπος τῶν α . . . ης καὶ θησα^{υ} β^{α}, ἢ οἳ ἂν ὦσι [γείτονες πάντοθεν. ἐπρίατο Παῆσις Πετεύ]ριος. ὠνέινα Παχνο^{υ} Ẹạσπω̣ Ψενχνο^{υ} ἀρο^{υ} α Σενχνο^{υ} πρεσβ^{υ} Σενχνο^{υ} νεωτέρ^{α} Τάψαϊς, αἱ γ̄ τῇ Ψεμμ^{ι}, ἀρο^{υ} δ' εἰς συνπλήρ^{ω} ἀρο^{υ} α δ'.

3. Cf. line 22. Arsemtheus is the name of a god; cf. γῆ Ἄμμωνος in *recto* line 39, and the name Πετεαρσενθεύς in pap. **22**, line 1.

6. αρ. I do not understand the meaning of this abbreviation which occurs several times written in a very cursive manner.

7. ὑπόπυρ(ρος).

8. ἡσυχῆ, 'slightly.' The name lost here occurs in line 54 of the *recto*, where a kind of summary of this contract is added, stating the respective shares of the brothers and sisters, but I have been unable to decipher it with certainty owing to obliteration.

11. πρεσβυ(τέρα).

15. λεύκωμα, 'a cataract.' κυ(ρίου).

18. ἠπ(είρου) σιτο(φόρου). Cf. pap. **27** [2] 10: τῇ κάτω τοπαρχίᾳ: the nome was divided into the ἄνω and the κάτω τοπαρχία: see Wilck. *Obs. ad hist. Aeg.* The 'lower toparchy' is of course lower in respect of the river and means the northern one.

19. ἀναγρα(φομένης). Παθυ(ρίτου).

20. ἀρού(ρας). The way in which this abbreviation is written out shows clearly that the ordinary 'sign' for ἄρουρα ὦ is nothing but αρο with υ above, the three letters on the line degenerating into a mere scrawl. Cf. my note on the signs for ἀρτάβη in Rev. Pap. [39] 11.

24. ἐπρία(το).

27–29. These lines record three sales, of which only the first apparently is found in the papyrus; see *recto* line 30.

28. It is possible that the name at the end of the line is the same as that in line 50 of the *recto*. ἔτου(ς).

29. ι is omitted after καί.

recto 34. ἠπ(είρου) σιτο(φόρου).

35. σφραγίδων: cf. Wessely, *Mitth. aus. d. Samml. Pap. Erz. Rainer* iii. 270. L := ἥμισυ.

43. βα(σιλική).

49. βεβαιώτρια: I have been unable to find another instance of this word.

52. θησαυ(ρὸς) βα(σιλικός).

54–56. These three lines refer to the contract on the *verso*, see note on line 8. ὠνέινα is more probably an adjective formed from ὠνή than a mistake for ὢν εἶναι.

56. συνπλήρω(σιν).

XXXIV. 102/1 B.C. *From the Thebaid. Brit. Mus. Pap.* DCXXX.

Papyrus 34 Fragment of a contract for the sale of land at Pathyris. The papyrus measures 6 inches high, and is written in a medium-sized cursive hand.

βασιλευόντ[ω]ν Κλεοπά[τρας καὶ βασιλ]έως Πτολεμ[αί]ου [ἐπικαλουμένου Ἀλεξάνδρου
ἔτους ις τοῦ [κ]αὶ ιγ ἐφ' ἱερ[έων καὶ ἱερ]ειῶν καὶ κανηφ[όρου τῶν ὄντων καὶ οὐσῶν μηνὸς . . . . . . ἐν Παθύρει ἐπὶ . . . . .
τοῦ παρὰ Παν[ί]σκου ἀγορ[ανόμου] ἀπέδοτο Ἁρ[πω
μακροπρόσ^ω εὐθύριν κοι[λογένειος] τὴν ὑπάρχουσα[ν
ἐν τῆι ταινία Παθύρεω[ς . . . .]ησ. παχις αδι[
βορρᾶ γῆ Πατῆτος τοῦ [. . . . .]αισιεπ. ους Ζμ[
γείτονες πάντη πάντοθεν ε[. . . . .]ωτης Καιηοῦς τω[
τῶν κατὰ τὴν ὠνή[ν . . . .] πάντων Ἁρπω[

2. Perhaps ἐφ' Ἑρμίου. Cf. pap. **31**, line 19.
5. *ταινία*: a tongue of land or sandbank.

XXXV. 99 B.C. *From the Thebaid. Brit. Mus. Pap.* DCXXXI.

Papyrus 35. Conclusion of a letter written from Ptolemais.

The papyrus measures 4 inches square, and is written in a very cursive hand, resembling that of pap. **30**. It cannot on palaeographical grounds be assigned to Philometor's reign, and there is no reason to suppose it is later than the time of Ptolemy Alexander. Most probably the sixteenth year refers to his reign, since after the fifteenth year of Cleopatra the coins mention Alexander alone. But as pap. **34** shows that Cleopatra began her sixteenth year, it is just possible that the date is 102 B.C. Cf. pap. **31**. 6, note.

συνγε[ν]όμενοι Ὥρωι Ψε[. . . . .
λειτουργήα μέχρι τοῦ ἀποδοθῆι τὸν

ἐπε . . . . μένον ἡμῖν κατὰ μῆνα
πυρὸν τοῖς παρ' ἡμῶν δι' ἄλλων
ἐγράψαμεν ὑμῖν ὑπὲρ ὧν βουλόμεθα,
μηδεμιᾶς προσφωνήσεως προσ-
πεπτωκυίας, ἑαυτῶν δὲ ἐπιμελό-
μενοι ἵν' ὑγιαίνητε. ἔσμεν ἐν Πτολεμαΐδι.
ἔρρωσθε Lις *Θῶθ* $\overline{\eta}$.

XXXVI. 99–88 B.C. *From the Thebaid. Brit. Mus. Pap.* DCXXXII.

Contract for sale of property at Pathyris by Petosiris to Pakoibis. **Papyrus 36.**
The papyrus measures $6\frac{1}{4}$ inches by 11, and is written in a very cursive hand on dark brown papyrus. The first column containing a summary of the transaction is completely obliterated with the exception of a few letters. *Πακοίβις* is visible near the end, cf. col. 2, line 9.

βα[σιλ]εύοντος Πτολεμαίου ἐπικαλουμένου Ἀλ[εξάνδρου ἔτους . . **Col. 2.**
ἐπ[ὶ] ἱε[ρέ]ων καὶ κανηφό[ρο]υ [τ]ῶν ὄντων καὶ οὐσῶ[ν, ἀπέδοτο
παρ[. . . . . . .] Πετοσῖρις Παῶτος Πέρσης τῆς ἐ[πιγονῆς
[. . . . . . .ο̣ὐ̣]λη̣[ι̣ τὸν δεξιὸν πόδα τὸν ὕπαρχον αὐ[τῶι
[. . . . . τῆς] Παθύρεως, ἧ[ς γεί]τονες νότου [
[. . . . .]η[. . . . . . .] ἢ οἳ ἂν [ὦσι γείτονες
[. . . .] του̣[. . . . .]ε̣κα[. . . . .]αιου[
Πατ[οῦ]τος ὡς[. . . . .]νησ[. . . . .] προπωλητὴς καὶ
βεβαιωτὴς [τῶν κατὰ τὴν ὠνὴν
Πετ[οσ]ῖρις ὁ ἀ[ποδόμενο]ς, ὃ[ν ἐδέξατο] Πακοῖβις ὁ πρ[ι]ά-
μενος.
ἔτου[ς . .] Με[χ] $\overline{α}$ [. . . . . ἀναγ δι' Ἀπολλω Πακοῖβις Πατο[ῦτος

ωνη . . ν [. . . . .]η[. . . . .] συνγρ^α . . . . παρὰ
Πετ[οσίριος
χαλκοῦ ⲕβ, τ[έλος] Ἀ Σ.
Ἀπολλ^ω.

[2.] 1. Since neither Cleopatra nor Berenice is mentioned, the papyrus probably belongs to the period just after the omission of Cleopatra's name from the dates in 99/8 B.C. Cf. pap. **35**, and Leyden papp. G, H, I and K.

10. *ἀναγ(έγραπται)*.

12. 1200 copper drachmae, i. e. $\frac{1}{10}$ of the price.

13. Apollonius is the *τραπεζίτης*.

XXXVII. *Late second century* B.C. *From the Thebaid.* *Brit. Mus. Pap.* DCXXXIII.

Papyrus 37. Part of a petition. The decision regarding it is written at the end and continued on the *verso*.

The papyrus measures $5\frac{1}{2}$ inches by 5, and is written in a very cursive hand.

]ς οὕτως ὑπὸ γε-
]ς δεομένων δὲ τῶν
]ντων ὑμῶν διαλήψεως
οὐδὲ
] καὶ μέχρι τοῦ νῦν οὐδενός
]ς ἀξιοῦμεν
] ἀνθρώπου ἀλόγως
ὀ]φείλει ἡμῖν διάφορα
]θαι ἀλλ' ἀποστερέσαι
]ησας ἀλλά
]τας κατὰ κοινόν
ἐπί]σκεψιν ποιησάσθαι.
τούτων γὰ]ρ γεν[ο]μένων ἐσόμεθα

βεβοηθημένοι ὑφ' ὑμῶν.

ἔρρωσθε.

Lθ Φαρμο[ῦθι] $\overline{κζ}$, ἐπιλέγματ̣ος ἀναγνωσθέντος
ταῦτα ὁ Π[τολε]μαῖος ἐκρίθη χρήσεσθαι
μὴ
α . τ̣ι̣ πυ̣τ̣αλου χρήματι μέχρι τοῦ παρα-
γενέσθαι τὸν παρὰ . . . .

On the *verso*.

διαγορεύειν τὸν νόμον μὴ
⟨μὴ εὑρεῖν ἀπὸ τῶν νόμων⟩ ἀποκληροῦσθαι
κριτάς.

15. The 'ninth year' probably refers to Soter II, and if so, the papyrus was written in 108 B.C. Most of lines 15–18 has been obliterated. ἐπίλεγμα, if correct, is a new word, and from the context the meaning 'petition' would be expected.

XXXVIII. *Second or first century* B.C. *From the Thebaid.* *Brit. Mus. Pap.* DCXXXIV.

Papyrus 38.

Complaint addressed to Noumen, strategus of the Pathyrite nome, by Pokas (? for Phocas, cf. *C. I. G.* 4683), 'an unpaid policeman,' stating that he had been assaulted by Peadius, a priest of the temple of Suchus at Crocodilopolis, and asking that the offender may be brought to justice.

The papyrus measures 12 inches by $5\frac{1}{2}$, and is written in rough uncials with many mistakes in spelling.

Νούμηνι ἀρχισωματοφύλακι καὶ
στρατηγῶι παρὰ Ποκᾶτος τοῦ Ὀνῶ-
τος φιλακείτου ἀμίσθου. ἀδικοῦμαι
ὑπὸ Πεαδίου πασθοφόρ[ο]υ τῶν ἐκ
Κορκο[δ]ίλων πόλει το[ῦ] Παθυρίτου

Σούχο̣υ̣ ἱ̣[ρ]οῦ. τῇ γὰρ ᾱ [τ]ῶν ἐπαγομένων ἡμερῶν τοῦ ιαL, ἀντιλογίαν πρός με συνστησάμενος περὶ νῶν ἐν τῶι προγεγραμμένωι ἱερῶι, ὁ ἐνκεκλη[μ]ένος προσπηδήσας μοι ἐ[ν]ώπιό[ν] τινων ἔτυπτεν ἧι ε⟨ἔχε[ι]⟩ῖ[χ]εν ῥάβδωι πληγαῖς πλήοσιν· ε[. . . . .]χος μέρος τοῦ σώματός μου οὐ περιεβλήμην, ὀθόνιον κατέρηξεν, περὶ ὧν τοὺς παρόντας ἐπεμαρτυράμην. διὸ ἀξιῶ ἐὰν φαίνηται συντάξαι γράψαι Κλεάρχωι τῶι ἐπι[στάτη ἐξαποστε[ῖ]λαι αὐτὸν ἐπὶ σέ, ἵν' ἐὰ γράφω ἀληθῆ, [τύχω] τοῦ δι̣[καί̣ο̣υ̣ κα̣[θ]ὼς ἂν̣ διαλ[ά]βης.

εὐτύχει.

3. φιλακείτου for φυλακίτου.

5. Read Κροκοδίλων πόλεως.

7. The eleventh year cannot be of Philometor's reign for palaeographical reasons; it must therefore be either of Cleopatra's reign (cf. papp. **31** and **35**), or, more probably, of Auletes', B.C. 71–70.

19. Read ἐὰ(ν ἦι ἃ). The mistake is due to homoioteleuton.

XXXIX. *Second or first century* B.C. *From the Thebaid.* *Brit. Mus. Pap.* DCXXXV.

Papyrus 39. On the *recto* is an account concerning waggon-loads of barley, wheat, and seeds: on the *verso* is a list of names and an account of copper drachmae expended.

The papyrus measures 5½ inches by 6, and is written in a clear semi-uncial hand on both sides.

Col. 1.

Lιβ ἐγένοντο
ἅμαξαι κρ^{ι} Σκε,
ὡς τῆς ἁμάξης
ἀνὰ κρ^{ι} αρ ς, / αρ Ἀτν,
καὶ ʒ ἅμαξαι Σ
ὡς τῆς ἁμάξης
ἀνὰ ʒ αρ ε, / ʒ αρ Ἀ,
διίλοντο οἱ γε[ω]ργοὶ
Παχὼν ιβ Ἑρμ[ίο]υ
[ἐ]πακολουθοῦντος
ʒ αρ Σν καὶ σπερμ^{α} ρκε.
/ αρ τοε $\underset{o}{\lambda}$ χκε.
ạὗται μετηνέθησαν
[εἰς] Πάθυριν καὶ [. . . .]ν
[. . . .]ν κρ^{ι}.

Col. 2.

καί [
καὶ ε[
παρ[
σαν[
γεω[
ε[
ε[
καί [
στρ[
π̣ρ[
α[

On the *verso*.

Col. 1.

Φαμενὼθ ε̄
Πετοβάστις
Ὧρος βαφεύς
Πατερμοῦθις
Κροῦρις
Πετοσῖρις
Ἐπώνυχος βαφ^{ευ}
Ἁρπαῆσις
Ψεναμοῦνις
Πεστάϋς
Φίλων
Ἕρμων

Col. 2.

οἴνου κε^{ρ} υξ
μύρον στεφα-
λίβανος ⊢πι
παστοφόρωι κ
/ φο.

Ἐσλάδας
Φάβαλις
Ἑρμίας
[. . . . .]
[. . .]λα[.]ας [. . .]
Πέρσ̣ση $\overset{ε}{μ}$ α[. . .
/ ι[

recto [**1.**] 1. This papyrus is probably a year later than the preceding one. Cf. note on pap. **38**. 7.

2. κρι(θῆς).

11. σπέρμα(τος).

12. λο(ιπόν).

13. Read μετηνέχθησαν.

verso [**1.**] 17. not Ἐσθ]λά[δ]ας.

[**2.**] 1. A κεράμιον being normally half a metretes, the price of a metretes of wine was 920 dr., i.e. $7\frac{2}{3}$ silver drachmae. Cf. Rev. Pap. [31] 4, in which 5 silver drachmae is the equivalent of a metretes of wine in the Thebaid.

XL. *Second century* B.C. *From the Thebaid. Brit. Mus. Pap.* DCXXXVI.

Papyrus 40. Part of a letter written by Didymus, εἰσαγωγεύς, to Antipatros and the Chrematistae at Ptolemais.

The papyrus is 10 inches broad, and is written in a large clear semi-uncial hand.

Δίδυμος ὁ εἰσάγων τοῖς τ[
χρηματισταῖς ἐν Πτολεμαΐ[δι
Νεχθμίνιος τοῦ Ζμῖνος κ[

A break in the papyrus.

λαις πα[. .]χ[
τὸν Νεχθμῖνιν ἀπολελυμένων ἐπὶ τοὺς τόπους

ἔχειν ἔκρινον γράψαι σοι ὅπως εἰδὼς παραγγείλης καὶ τ[οῖς]
ἄλλοις ἱερεῦσι ἑτοίμους εἶναι ἕως τοῦ ἐπιβαλεῖν
ἡμᾶς ἐπὶ τοὺς τόπους.

On the *verso*

Ἀντιπάτρωι.

XLI. *Second century* B.C. *From the Thebaid. Brit. Mus. Pap.* DCXXXVII.

A statement made by Peteuris that he would pay 15 talents of copper for *στέφανος*, which was 'the national present to the king on his accession' (Mahaffy *P. P.* part II, p. 130). **Papyrus 41.**

The papyrus measures 4 inches by $3\frac{3}{4}$, and is written in a large semi-uncial hand.

παρὰ Πετεύριος διέθεντό
μου ὑπάρξει σοὶ εἰς
στέφανον χαλκοῦ τά-
λαντα δεκάπεντε,
⊼ ιε.
εὐτυχεῖ⟨τε⟩.

1. *διέθεντό μου* is very difficult, but the reading of all the letters except *ο* is clear. We should expect a proper name.

XLII. *Second century* B.C. *From the Thebaid. Brit. Mus. Pap.* DCXXXVIII.

A petition addressed to the strategus by certain cavalry mercenaries serving at Diospolis Parva and in the camp at Ptolemais, complaining that they received less pay than other soldiers. **Papyrus 42.**

The papyrus measures 7 inches by $4\frac{1}{2}$, and is written in a clear semi-uncial hand.

ἀρχισω]ματοφύ[λακι] καὶ στρατηγῶι
παρὰ τῶν στρατ]ευόντω[ν] ἐν Διοσπόλει τῆι μικρᾶι

μισθοφόρων ἱππέων
καὶ τῶι ἐν Πτολεμαΐ]δι ὑπαίθ[ρω]ι πολλὰς χρείας παρεσχη-
χότων   πολλάκ]ις κατὰ τ[ὸ]ν πόλεμον καὶ κινδύνους
μεγάλους   ἐνην]οχότων ἐν τοῖς μάλιστ' ἀναγκαιοτάτοις
καιροῖς   ] εἴς τε πᾶν τὸ παρανγελλόμενον
προθύμ]ως ἑαυτοὺς ἐπιδεδωκότων καθῆκον
] ὅσα καὶ τοῖς ἐκ τοῦ αὐτοῦ ἡμῖν
ὑπαίθρου   λαμ]βανόντω[ν] ἡμῶν τὸ μὲν σιτώνιον
]νοι ἐν δὲ [τοῖ]ς κατὰ τὰς ἀγορὰς καὶ τοῦ
] ἐνιαυτοῦ εἰς τὴν κράστιν τῶν
ἵππων   ἐλα]ττουμένων ἡμῶν οὐ μόνον παρὰ
τοὺς   τῶι ἐν Πτ]ολεμαΐδι ὑπαίθρωι ἱππεῖς ἀλλὰ καὶ
παρὰ τοὺς   ἐν τοῖ]ς Χηνοβοσκίοις τοῦ αὐτοῦ νομοῦ ὡσαύτως
δὲ καὶ παρα   τοὺς] πεζοὺς καὶ τοὺς ἐν τοῖς ἄλλοις τόποις
μισθοφόρου]ς ἱππεῖς ἀπὸ τοῦ αὐτοῦ ἡμῖν ὑπαίθρου
λαμ]βανόντων κατὰ μῆνα τὰς ἀγορὰς
] τοῦ γραμματεύσ[αν]τος οὐκ ἐχθεν-
τος   ]α ἡμᾶς πράττοντος παρὰ πάντα
]ην κα[. . . . .]ηι σε πεποιη-

Here the papyrus breaks off.

11. *κράστιν*, 'fodder.'

XLIII. *Second century* B.C. *From the Thebaid. Brit. Mus. Pap.* DCXXXIX.

Papyrus 43. Letter from Menon (?) to his brother Hermocrates concerning a mare, which Meno complains had not been delivered up to him by a Jew named Daniel. The details are obscure owing to a lacuna. Meno in a postscript asks his brother to buy for him and his wife Aphrodisia 2 staters weight each of purple dye.

The papyrus is written in a clear semi-uncial hand, and measures 4 inches by 4½.

[Μ]ẹ́νων Ἑρμοκράτει τἀιδελφῶι χαίρειν.
[εἰ] ἔρρωσαι ἐρρώμεθα δὲ καὶ αὐτοὶ καὶ καὶ
[Ἀ]φροδισία καὶ ἡ θυγάτηρ καὶ ἡ παιδίσκη καὶ ἡ
[θ]υγάτηρ αὐτῆς. ἔγραψα η[. . . . .
[κ]εναι ἡμῖν τὴν ἵππον, κα παρ' Ἰουδαίου
[. . .]σθαι αὐτὴν οὗ τὸ ὄνομα Δανοοῦλο[ς,
[α]ὐτοῦ δὲ μηδ' ἀποδεδωκότος ἡμῖν μ[η-
[δ]ẹ̀ ἵππον μηδὲ τὴν πορείαν αὐτῆς ἐπ[ι-
[δε]δωκότος, ἐγράψαμέν σοι ὅπως οὖν εἰδῆ[ις.
ἔρρ[ωσο].
καλῶς οὖν ποιήσεις ἀγοράσας ἐμοί τε πορφ[ύρας
[σ]ṭατῆρας δύο καὶ Ἀφροδισίαι δύο.

On the *verso*

Ἑρμοκράτει.

1. Read τῶι ἀδελφῶι.
2. καί is written twice over by mistake.
5. κα(ί).
12. Cf. Petrie papyri, part II, No. XXXII. 22 στήμονος λεπτ[οῦ] στατῆρας ιβ.

XLIV. *Second century* B.C. *From the Thebaid. Brit. Mus. Pap.* DCXL.

Fragment of a contract for sale of a piece of land, with the attestations of the witnesses. **Papyrus 44.**

The papyrus measures 3½ inches by 5½, and is written in a clear semi-uncial hand.

Col. 1.

]τὰ ἐν τουτῶι
σὺν τ]ῆι ἐπισκευῆι καί
ἡμιτέ]λεστον καὶ αὐλήν

]μενος Ἀπ[ολ]λωνίας
ἕως τ]ῆς ἀνεωγ[μέν]ης
θύρας ψι]λὸν τόπον τὸν εἰς

Col. 2.

[ἱερ]εὺς Ἀφρο[δίτ]ης καὶ C[ο]ύχου,
[τ]ῶν πρω[τοστο]λιστῶν καὶ
πτεροφόρ[ων, ὡς] L λε εὐμεγέθη[ς]
μελ^{ι} τετανὸς πλατυπρ εὐθ^{υ}ρ
οὐλὴ κροτάφωι δεξ/.
Πέρσης
ἔγραψεν Νεχούτης Θοτορταί, πρωτο-
στολιστὴς τοῦ ἐν Παθ^{υ} ἱεροῦ ὡς Lν
μέσος μελ^{ι} τετανὸς μακροπρ εὐθύ^{υ}ρ
οὐλὴ μετώπωι ἐγ δ^{ε}.
ἔγραψεν Πατῆς Ἐριέως Πέρσης ἱερεὺς
[πρ]ωτοστ̣ολιστὴς τοῦ αὐτ ἱεροῦ
[ὡς L . .] μέ[σος] μελ^{ι} τετανὸς
[μακροπρ εὐθύρ] ο^{υ} μετώπωι ἐξ ἀρ΄.
[ἔγραψεν . . . .]υσεως

Here the papyrus breaks off.

[2.] 2. πρω[τοστο]λιστῶν καὶ πτεροφόρ[ων] : cf. Rosetta stone, lines 6–7.
4. μελί(χρως) πλατυπρ(όσωπος).
5. δεξι(ῶι). Θοτορταί(ου).
9. ἐγ δε(ξιῶν).
11. αὐτ(οῦ).
13. ἐξ ἀρ(ιστερῶν).

D. PAPYRI OF THE ROMAN PERIOD.

XLV. 19 B.C. *Brit. Mus. Pap.* DCXLVI.

Papyrus 45.

AN ἀπογραφή presented to Apollonius, the village scribe of Theadelphia by Pnepherôs in the eleventh year of Augustus; cf. pap. **46**, a similar ἀπογραφή presented by Pnepherôs in the following year. Both papyri are remarkable, not only on account of their date, as papyri of the earlier part of Augustus' reign are extremely rare, but on account of their contents, since the ἀπογραφαί in question differ from the ἀπογραφαί of the first two centuries A.D., which (Wilck. *Hermes* xxviii, p. 230 sqq.) are either yearly returns of taxable property, or periodical census returns (ἀπογραφαὶ κατ᾽ οἰκίαν), recurring at intervals of fourteen years. The formula of papp. **45** and **46** resembles that of the ἀπογραφαὶ κατ᾽ οἰκίαν much more than it resembles that of the yearly ἀπογραφαί, but differs from the ἀπογραφαὶ κατ᾽ οἰκίαν in several respects. These two ἀπογραφαί are in each case for the current not for the past year, they are apparently made out yearly, not at recurring periods of fourteen years, and while giving a full personal description of the writer, they give no description of his property beyond stating his abode. As Wilcken remarks, it is necessary to suppose that they were made for some other purpose than that of ordinary ἀπογραφαί and ἀπογραφαὶ κατ᾽ οἰκίαν. Possibly the explanation of them lies in the fact that Pnepherôs is a δημόσιος γεωργός as it may have been necessary for the δημόσιοι γεωργοί to register themselves every year. In pap. **45** he appears to register himself in order that he may receive payment, though the meaning in this connexion of σύνταξις, which generally means a 'contribution' for religious purposes, is obscure.

The papyrus measures $6\frac{1}{4}$ inches by $2\frac{3}{4}$, and is written in a small cursive hand.

Ἀπολλ$^{\omega}$ κωμογρ$^{\alpha}$ Θεαδε$^{\lambda}$
παρὰ Πνεφερ$^{\omega}$ τοῦ Φα-
νεμιέως δημοσίου γε$^{\omega}$
∟ξγ μελάνχρης στρογ-

γυλοπρόσ^{ω} οὐλὴ ὀπθαλ-
μῶ δεξι^{ω}. ἀπογράφομαι
ἐματὸν εἰς τὸ ια∟ Καισ^{α}
θέλων σύνταξιν,
ἐν δὲ τ^{η} [. .]εαγρεμφί^{η}
καταγίνομαι. διὸ ἐπιδί-
δωμι τὸ ὑπόμν^{η} ὅπως
καταχωρίσθ^{η}.
∟ια Καίσ^{α} Μεχ $\bar{γ}$.

2nd hand. *ἐπιδέδοται ∟ια Καισ^{α}, Παχ^{ω} $\bar{β}$.*

1. Ἀπολλω(νίῳ) κωμογρα(μματεῖ) Θεαδελ(φίας).
2. Πνεφερῶ(τος).
3. γεω(ργοῦ).
7. Read *ἐμαυτόν*.
9. We should expect the house where Pnepheros lived to be mentioned, cf. pap. **46**. 6.
11. ὑπόμνη(μα).
13. Καίσα(ρος) Μεχ(είρ).
14. Παχώ(ν).

XLVI. 18 B.C. *Brit. Mus. Pap.* DCXLVII.

Papyrus 46. Another *ἀπογραφή* written by Pnepheros in the following year. The papyrus measures 4½ inches by 2¾, and is written in a somewhat larger hand than pap. **45**.

παρὰ Πνεφερῶτος
τοῦ Πανεμειήους τῶν
ἀπὸ Θεαδε^{λ} δημοσί^{ω}
γεωργῶν, ἀπογράφο
ἐματὸν ιβ∟ Καίσαρος
∟ξδ. ἐν δὲ τῇ ἰδίᾳ οἰκίᾳ
[κα]τ[α]γίνομαι διὸ

[ἐπιδίδωμι].

∟ιβ Καίσαρος, Παχ^ω η̄.

3. Θεαδελ(φίας).
4. ἀπογράφο(μαι).
5. ἐμα(υ)τόν.
9. Παχώ(ν).

XLVII. A.D. 148. *From the Fayoum. Bodl. MS. Gr. class. d.* 18 (P).

A petition addressed to Annicius Petronianus, a decatarch, by Horus son of Satabous, an inhabitant of Socnopaei Nesus, concerning some land belonging to his nephews whose guardian he was. The land had been leased by Horus to Leontas, a slave, but the crop had been seized by certain persons whose names are given, and Leontas had disappeared. **Papyrus 47.**

The papyrus measures 8 inches by 5½, and is written in a medium-sized cursive hand.

Ἀννικίωι Πετρωνιανῶι δεκατάρΧ
παρὰ Ὥρου τοῦ Καταβοῦτος ἀπὸ κώ-
μης Κοκν[ο]π[α]ίου νήσου καταγεινομέ-
νου ἐπ οἰκίου Πισαι. τὰς ὑπαρχούσας
τοῖς ὑπ' ἐμοὶ ἐπιτροπευομένοις
ἀδελφιδέσι μου ἀφήλιξι κλήρου
ἀρούρας τέσσαρες περὶ κώμην Ἡ[ρά-]
κλειαν ἐμίσθωσα Λεοντᾶ δούλωι
Νείλου γεγ[υ]μνασιαρχηκότος,
[. . . . .]αι ἐπιγνοὺς αὐθάδως τεθε-
[ρ]ίσθαι ὑπ[ὸ] Ὥρους Κτοτουητιάδος καὶ
Κατύρου Χαιρήμονος καὶ Κώτας ἀδελ-
φὸς καὶ Ὥρων Πανούπεος,
ὁ δὲ Λεοντᾶς ἐπὶ τοῦ παρόντος οὐχ ὁρατός,

ἐμφανὴς κατὰ τὸ ἀναγκαῖον προῆλθον.
κα[ὶ ἀ]ξιῶ λ[υ]θῆναι αὐτοὺς λοιπ-
ọụ̀ṣ ἐξομένους ὡ̣ς οὐ δεọ́ντωṣ διε-
πράξαντο.
Ὥρος ∟μς̣ ο⁻ δακ μικ χι/.
∟ια̅ Ἀντωνίν[ου] Καίσαρος το[ῦ] κυρίου, Φαρμοῦθι κς̅.

4. The *ἐποίκιον Πισαΐ* is mentioned in Berl. Urk. 277. [2] 14; 321, 6.

12. Σώτας and Ὥρων should be in the genitive.

16. This and the next line are very doubtful. *αὐτούς* must refer to the persons mentioned in lines 11–13, and we should expect a petition that they should be punished for seizing the crop.

19. ο(ὐλὴ) δακ(τύλω) μικ(ρῶ) χι(ρός).

XLVIII. A.D. 191. *From the Fayoum. Brit. Mus. Pap.* DCXLIX.

Papyrus 48. Receipt given by Didymus Argentius, a cavalry soldier of the Gallic ala, to Stotoetis and the other elders of Socnopaei Nesus, stating that he had received from them the barley that was being offered for sale by the tax-collectors, and had paid them the usual price for it.

The papyrus measures 6 inches by 2½, and is written in rude uncials with many mistakes in spelling.

Δίδυμος Ἀργέντις
ἱππεὺς ἴλης Γαλλι-
κῆς Στοτωῆθι Ἀ-
πύγχεως καὶ τοῖς
λοιποῖς προσβυτέ-
ροις χαίριν κώ-
μης Σοκνεπέ-
ου νήσου. ἔλα-

βον παρ᾽ οἱμῶν
τῆς ἐπιμερισ-
χῖσαν ὑμῖν κρι-
θὴν ὑπὸ πραμα-
τικῶν νῦν ἀγο-
ραστικήν, καὶ τ-
ὴν ἐξ ἔθουυς
τιμὴν ὑμῖν κα-
τέβαλον ὑπὲρ
μηνῶν δύω Πα-
ῦνι καὶ Ἐφίπ.
Lλα Παῦνι
κη.

1. Ἀργέντι(ο)ς.
5. Read *πρεσβυτέροις.*
6. *χαίρ(ε)ιν* is misplaced as it ought to come after *νήσου* in line 8.
7. Read *Σοκνοπαίου.*
9. Read *ὑμῶν.*
10–11. Read *τὴν ἐπιμερισθεῖσαν.*
12. Read *πραγματικῶν.*
15. Read *ἔθους.*
20. The thirty-first year can only refer to Commodus, as the papyrus is on palaeographical grounds to be assigned to the end of the second or to the third century.

XLIX. A.D. 220/1. *From Antinoe. Trinity College, Dublin Pap. C(e).* also WChr 2,243

An *ἀπογραφή* in the form of a letter addressed to Aurelius Sabinianus *ἐπιστρατηγός* by Aurelius Ptolemaeus of Antinoe who registers a Greek (?) boat capable of carrying a load of 200 artabae, and belonging to his son Aurelius Aphrodisius, a minor. The name of the praefectus Aegypti at this period, Geminius Chrestus, is incidentally mentioned. **Papyrus 49.**

The papyrus measures 13 inches by 3. The date at the bottom, the fourth year of the emperor Heliogabalus, has been almost completely effaced. The *verso* contains a letter from Sempronius to Cephalon, of which the writing is much obliterated in parts.

Αὐρηλίωι Σαβεινιανῶ
τῶ κρατί]στω ἐπιστρατηγῶ
παρὰ Αὐρηλίου Πτο-
λεμαίου τοῦ καὶ Σεμ-
πρωνίου Ἀπολινα-
ρίου Ἀντινοέως.
ἀπογράφομαι κατὰ
τὰ κεκ̣ευσθέντα
ὑπὸ τοῦ λαμπροτάτου
ἡγεμόνος Γεμεινίου
Χρήστου τὸ ὕπαρ-
χον τῶ ἀφήλικί μου
υἱῶ Αὐρηλίω Ἀφρο-
δ[ισ]ίω τῶ καὶ Φιλαντι-
νόω ὁμοίως Ἀντινοεῖ
πλοῖον [Ἑλ]ληνικὸν
ἀγωγῆς ἀρταβῶν
διακοσίων πεντήκον-
τα, οὗ παράσημον
παντόμορφος,
οὗ εἰμὶ γυβερνήτης.
Αὐρήλιος Πτολεμαῖος ὁ καὶ Σεμ-
πρώνιος ἐ[πιδέ]δωκ̣α̣ ὡς
προκεῖται.
∟δ αὐτοκράτορος

Καίσαρος Μάρκου
Αὐρηλίου Ἀντωνείνου
εὐσεβοῦς εὐτυχοῦς
σεβαστοῦ . . . .

7. ἀπογράφομαι. Cf. pap. **45** and Wilcken on ἀπογραφαί in *Hermes* xxviii. p. 230.

20. παντόμορφος: probably, as Prof. Mahaffy suggests, this means that the emblem on the flag was Proteus. πάμμορφος is found as an epithet of Proteus in Theol. Arith. 7.

L. A.D. 260. *From the Fayoum.* *Brit. Mus. Pap.* DCL.

A receipt issued in the short reign of Macrianus and Quietus by Aurelius Harpocration, ἐξηγητής, stating that Philoxas had paid through Diogenes the comarch of two villages the sum of 76 drachmae. **Papyrus 50.**

The papyrus measures 8¼ inches by 3, and is written in a difficult cursive hand. Several words were deciphered by Prof. Wilcken.

ἔτους α/ τῶν κυρίων ἡμῶν
Μακριανοῦ καὶ Κυήτου
σεβ[ασ]τῶν Φαῶφι κζ, Αὐρη¯ ʽΑρπο-
κρα[τί]ων κλ ἐξηγ¯ δι' κληρ/
κα[. . .]ω̣ς̣ ἀπαιτη¯ διδρ/
λη δ̣[. .]. διεγρ Φιλοξᾶς γυ-
μνασ[ιαρχ] δι' Διογένους κω¯
Τ̣α̣[. .]ως καὶ Φιλαδελφ' δραχμὰς
ἑβδ[ομή]κοντα ἕξ, γι /ος.
Αὐρ[η ʽΑ]ρποκρατίων ἐξηγ σεση$^{\mu}$.

1. A papyrus in the Rainer collection (Führer, no. 284) is dated in this reign, and an inscription of the reign of Quietus, found by Prof. Flinders Petrie at Coptos in 1894, will be published in the forthcoming account of his excavations during the last two winters.

4. κλ(ήρου) ἐξηγ(ητής) Wilcken. This official is not elsewhere men-

tioned in tax-receipts; but cf. *Berl. Urk.* 141 [2] line 14. These three lines vary from the usual formula. δι(α)κληρ(ωθείς)?

5. ἀπαιτη(τής) or -(τοῦ). δίδρ(αχμα). The 38 didrachms correspond to the 76 drachmae in line 9. The ἀπαιτητής was a tax-collector like the πράκτωρ: cf. *Berl. Urk.*, no. 342, lines 3 and 9.

6. διέγρ(αψε).

7. γυμνασίαρχ(ος) or -χ(ήσας) δι(ὰ) κω(μάρχου).

8. The first word is the name of a village. Φιλαδελφ(ίας).

9. γί(νεται). ʃ=δραχμαί.

10. ἐξηγ(ητής). σεσημ(είωμαι).

LI. *Second or third century* A. D. *From the Fayoum. Bodl. MS. Gr. class. f.* 30 (P).

Papyrus 51. Accounts for the months Tybi, Mecheir, Phamenoth, and Pharmouthi of the sums received by Chaeras and expended on wine, oil, meat, dates, wheat, &c.

The papyrus measures 6 inches by 4½, and is written in a small cursive hand.

ἔσχεν Χαιρᾶς Τῦβι $\overline{α}$ ο^{β} γ, β ς δ,
$\overline{γ}$ ς α=, $\overline{δ}$ ς γ—, $\overline{ιβ}$ ς ιβ ο^{β} δ, $\overline{κα}$ ς θ ο^{β} γ,
$\overline{κγ}$ ς α ο^{β} γ, καὶ ὑπ[ὲ]ρ μηνὸς Μεχεὶρ $\overline{κθ}$ ς γ ο^{β} ε,
$\overline{λ}$ ς δ. Μεχεὶρ $\overline{γ}$ ς α ο^{β} ε, $\overline{δ}$ ς θ ο^{β} γ/,
θ ς ϛ=, $\overline{ιε}$ ἐλαι̊ κο^{τ}α ς α=, κδ οἴνου συν-
ολικοῦ χ̊ α ς β=, εἰς συμπληρ^{ω} τοῦ Μεχεὶρ
ς γ—/, καὶ ὑπὲρ μηνὸς Φαμενὼθ ς ϛ ο^{β} γα.
γ=/, $\overline{θ}$ κρέως ο^{β} δ, $\overline{ι}$ κρέως ο^{β} δ, $\overline{ιγ}$
κρέως ο^{β} δ, $\overline{ιη}$ ς α—, $\overline{κα}$ κρέως ο^{β} γ, $\overline{κε}$
πυροῦ $\frac{\;}{υ}$ ∟ ς θ ο^{β} ε, $\overline{θ}$ Χρηστίωνι ο^{β} ϛ,
συνολικοῦ οἴνου χ̊ α ς β=, $\overline{ι}$ ἐλαίου κο^{τ} β
ς α ο^{β} α, $\overline{ιβ}$ εἰς συμπλήρωσιν τοῦ Φαμενὼθ
ς ε̣ ο^{β} ο̣^{β} γ/. καὶ τοῦ Φαρμοῦθι ς α ο^{β} γ/, φοινι^{κ}

ο$^{\beta}$ ε, συνβολῆς ο$^{\beta}$ γ, φοινι$^{\kappa}$ = /. ἔγρα-
ψα Θέωνι τῶ χε[ι]ριστῆ λαβεῖν σὲ δρα-
χμὰς τριάκοντα δύο.

1. ὀβ(ολούς). ς = δραχμάς.

4. / = ½ obol.

5. 'On the fifteenth for 1 cotyle of oil, 1 drachma 2 obols; on the twenty-fourth for 1 chous of wine 2 drachmae 2 obols.' But what is συνολικοῦ? The 5th letter may be a τ but is more like λ.

6. συμπλήρω(σιν).

10. 'For ½ an artaba of wheat 9 drachmae 5 obols.'

13. ο$^{\beta}$ seems to be written twice over by mistake, but the reading of the second ο$^{\beta}$ is doubtful. φοινίκ(ων).

LII. *Third century* A.D. *Bodl. MS. Gr. class. f.* 31 (P).

Account of sums expended in drugs, gums, and other emollients. Papyrus 52.

The papyrus measures 5¼ inches by 2¼, and is written on both sides.

ἀχάριστον
Καδμίας ς η,
χαλκοῦ ς η,
ὀπίου ς η,
κόμεως ς η,
μάλαγμα
Κολοφωνείας,
ς η,
γι ρνβ.

On the *verso.*

μάλαγμα Κολοφωνείας ς μ, κηροῦ ς κη,
χαλβάνης ς ιβ, ὀποπάνακος ς β, πίσης ς β,
ἀχάριστον, Καδμίας ς η, ὀπίου ς η,

χαλκοῦ η, κομμεως . . . .
[ ]*ου κε* . . . . . [

1. *ἀχάριστον*: an 'antidote.' Cf. Marcell. Emp. c. 20 *quum dederis accipies meredem quamcunque; multi enim qui cito curati sunt ingrati exstiterunt: propter quod ipsa antidotus Acharistos, id est sine gratia, appellatur.*

2. *Καδμίας*: sc. *γῆς*, 'calamine.' Cf. Diosc. 5. 84: it was obtained from the stone which produced copper.

7. *Κολοφωνείας*: sc. *ῥητίνης*.

9. *γί(νεται)*. The total 152 drachmae includes the sums mentioned on the *verso*.

E. PAPYRI OF THE BYZANTINE PERIOD.

LIII. *Fourth century. Trinity College, Dublin.*

Papyrus 53. A letter from Artemis to her husband Theodorus a soldier, enclosing another letter written by Artemis to Sarapion concerning the misconduct of Sarapion's two daughters. The peculiar Greek of the second letter is only equalled by the astonishing character of the contents.

The papyrus measures $9\frac{1}{2}$ inches by $3\frac{1}{2}$, and is written in a small cursive hand.

Ἄρτεμεις Θεοδώρω τῶ κυρ-
ίω μου συμβίω ἐν Θεῶ χαίρειν.
πρὸ μὲν πάντων εὔχομαι
τῶ κυρίω Θεῶ ὅπως ὁλοκληροῦν-
τα σὲ ἀπολάβομεν. ἔπεμψά σοι διὰ
Ἄπωνος τοῦ συνστρατιώτου σοι γράμ-
ματα καὶ μάφορτιν. ἐρρῶσθαί
σε εὔχομαι. ἀσπάζεται τὰ παί-
διά σου, καὶ Ἄλλους πολλά σοι ἀπειλ/· ἐπὶ

γὰρ πολλάκις γράψας καὶ πάντας
ἀσπασάμενος αὐτὴν μόνον οὐ-
κ ἠσπάσου. ἀσπάζεταί σε Ἀρạ.

Ἄρτεμις Ϲαραπίωνι καὶ Ἰσιδώ-
ρω. γράφει
Ψάνης στρατιώτης καὶ ἀπόνοι-
αν φορεῖς. ὁ ἡγεμὼν δὲ τὰς ἀπο-
νοίας ταχὺ ταπεινοῖ. γράφ[ει] δὲ
ἡμῖν ὡς ἐχθάμβων ἡμᾶς, λέ-
γων ὅτι ὁ ἡγεμὼν οὐ θέλει οἰκο-
φθέρους. εἰ δὲ θέλεις τὰ πορνεύ-
ματα τῶν θυγατέρων σου στέρ-
γειν, μὴ ἐμὲν ἐξέταζε ἀλλὰ τ[ο]ὺ[ς]
πρεσβυτέρους τῆς ἐκκλησίας,
πως ἐξεπήδησαν αἵδε
λέγουσαι ὅτι ἄνδρες θέλομεν,
καὶ πῶς εὑρέθη ἡ Λούκρα
παρὰ τὸν μοιχὸν αὐτῆς, ποιοῦ-
σα ἑαυτὴ γαειτάναν, ἐξ ὧν
φθονοῦσιν ὅτι σοῦ χάρω αὐ-
τὰ προστεθείκαμεν. ἐὰν ἦν
δὲ ὀνομάζειν, περιγένου.
καὶ ταῦτα πάλιν φθάνομεν
ἀποδείξειν τίνος εὐγενόστε-
ρός ἐστι. ἡμεῖς γὰρ οὐκ ἐ[γενό-
μεθα ἀπὸ δούλης ἀ-

Written at right angles along the edge.

παρνηθέντες. ταῦτα δὲ σοὶ γράφω, ὦ Θεόδωρ', [ὅτι] πάντα
ποιεῖ διὰ τὸ ὕπαρχον, καὶ δεῖ τὰ γράμμα-
τα αὐτῶι δη.

On the *verso*.

ἀπ' Θεοδώρω στρατιώτῃ πα[ρὰ τοῦ
υἱοῦ.

5. ἀπολάβομεν: read ἀπολάβωμεν.

6. Ἄπωνος: perhaps a mistake for Ἀπίωνος.

7. μάφορτιν is, as Prof. Robinson Ellis pointed out to me, the same as the Latin *maforte*, a word of obscure derivation found in late writers for some kind of head-dress for women.

9. Ἄλλους must be a proper name. ἀπειλ(εῖ).

13. Apparently Isidorus is Sarapion's second name, τῷ being omitted. χαίρειν is also omitted, Artemis, as the whole tenour of the letter shows, wishing to be as rude as possible.

15. καί: the sentence is co-ordinated instead of being subordinated.

18. Read ἐκθάμβων.

22. ἐμέν for ἐμέ. The meaning is, 'if you do not believe me, ask the elders of the church.'

25. Read ἄνδρας.

28. At this point the language of the letter becomes very obscure. γαειτάναν is perhaps a feminine form of γείτων in the sense of ἑταίραν.

29. φθονοῦσιν: these two lines mean apparently 'they (sc. the daughters) are angry because for your own sake we have told you what has happened.' χάρω must be for χάριν.

30. ἦν: the simplest change is to ᾖι.

31. περιγένου: cf. στέργειν in line 21.

33. Read εὐγενέστερος: the subject is apparently the μοιχός.

34. These two lines are clearly sarcastic. '*I* am not the illegitimate daughter of a slave.' The letter to Sarapion ends with ἀπαρνηθέντες; the rest is addressed to Theodorus, Artemis' husband, cf. line 1.

36. πάντα ποιεῖ: the subject is Sarapion, cf. ἀπόνοιαν φορεῖς in line 15.

37. δη appears to be for δηλοῦν.

38. ἀπ(όδος). Cf. pap. **61**. 15.

39. The mention of Theodorus' son is remarkable, as the letter is written by Artemis.

LIV. A.D. 378. *From the Fayoum. Bodl. MS. Gr. class. d.* 37 (P).

Lease of 40 arourae near Hiera Nesos, from Flavius Vitalianus to Flavius Aegyptus Comitianus for the following eighth indiction, at the rent of 3 artabae of wheat and half an artaba of barley for each aroura. **Papyrus 54.**

The papyrus measures 11 inches by 4½, and is written in a regular, semi-cursive hand.

ὑπατεία τῶν δεσποτῶν ἡμῶν Οὐάλεντος τὸ ϛ́ καὶ Οὐαλεντιανοῦ τὸ β′ τοῦ αἰωνίου αὐγούστου, Ἀθὺρ ιδ, Φλαουίῳ Οὐιταλιανῷ γεουχοῦντι ἐν τῷ Ἀρ παρὰ Φλ′ Ἐγύπτου Κομετιανοῦ, τὰ νῦν οἰκοῦντος ἐν τῷ αὐτῷ Ἀρσινοίτῃ. ὁμολογῶ μεμισθῶσθαι παρὰ σοῦ, ἃς καὶ σοὶ ἔχις ἐν μισθώσι ἀπὸ ὀνόματος Νόννου πολ′, περὶ παίδιον Κώμης Εἱερᾶς νήσου γῆν καὶ ἀρούρας τεσσαράκοντα πρὸς ἀναμέτρησιν σχοινίου πρὸς μόνην τὴν εὐτυχῶς ἰσιοῦσαν ὀγδώην νέαν ἰνδικτιῶνα σποράν, διδόντος μου ὑπὲρ φόρου ὑπὲρ ἑκάστης ἀρούρας μιᾶς σίτου ἀρτάβας τρῖς καὶ κριθῶν ἀρτάβης ἥμισοι ἀνυπόλογον καὶ ἀκινδύνων, ἐμοῦ τοῦ μισθωμένου ἐκτελοῦντος τὰ δι′ ἐργάτον τῶν ἀρουρῶν ἔργα πάντα ὡς α . θη καὶ ἐκ τοῦ ἰδίου τὸ δέοντι καιρῷ, βλάβος μηδὲν ποιῶν τῶν δημόσιον τελε . . . . . πάντα

ὄντων πρὸ σὲ τὸν κτήτορα.
ἡ μίσθωσις κυρία, καὶ ἐπερ/ ὡμολόγησα

2nd hand.

Φλ' Αἴγυπτος ὁ προκίμενος μεμίσ-
θωμαι παρὰ τοῦ Φλαυίου Οὐειταλιανοῦ
τὰς προγεγραμμένας ἀρούρας καὶ συν-
φων ̣κ̣αθὼς προκῖται.
+ *δι' ἐμοῦ . . . .*

On the *verso*.

μίσθωσις ƀ μ περὶ κώμην Εἱερὰν νῆσον φορ/ σί[του . . . .

3. *'Αρ(σινοίτη).*
4. *'Εγύπτου* for *Αἰγύπτου*; cf. *παίδιον* for *πέδιον* in line 7.
6. *σοί* for *σύ*. Cf. *ἥμισοι* for *ἥμισυ* in line 13.
7. *πολ(ιτευομένου).* Cf. pap. **57**, line 2.
19. *πρό* is for *πρός*.
20. *ἐπερ(ωτηθείς).*
24. Read *συμφων(ῶ).*
25. The signature of the scribe is, as often happens, a mere scrawl.
26. *ƀ = ἀρουρῶν. φόρ(ου) σί[του*, cf. line 13. Some writing is discernible at the end of the line, but I am not sure whether the rent was written out in words or with abbreviations.

LV. A.D. 493. *From the Fayoum. Bodl. MS. Gr. class. f.* 32 (P).

Papyrus 55.

Fragment dated 'after the consulship of the Emperor Anastasius and Rufus,' the consuls of 492, though the consuls for 493 were Eusebius for the second time and Alberius.

The papyrus measures 3 inches by 5¼, and is written in an upright cursive hand.

μετὰ τὴν ὑπατίαν τοῦ δεσποτοῦ ἡμῶν
Φλ/ 'Αναστασίου τοῦ αἰωνίου αὐγούστου

καὶ Φλ/ Ῥούφου τοῦ λαμπροτάτου
Φαμενὼθ α τῆς α ἰν/ ἐν Ἀρσιν/

The rest lost.

LVI. A.D. 536. *From Hermopolis.*

Lease of 4 arourae of land in the Hermopolite nome for five years, at the rent of 20 artabae of corn for the part which was watered, and 10 artabae for the part which was not. **Papyrus 56.**

The papyrus measures $5\frac{1}{2}$ inches by 9, and is written in an upright cursive hand.

[μετ]ὰ τὴν ὑπατίαν Φ[λ]αουίου Β[ε]λισαρίου το[ῦ ἐν]δοξοτάτου
Φαρμοῦθι πέμ[π]τη καὶ εἰκοσ/
πεντεκαιδεκάτης ἰνδικτ/.
]μβη[. .]αδων Ἰ[ου]λίου τῶ θαυμασιοτάτω ἀπὸ τῆς Ἕρμου πολιτῶν
χαίρειν παρὰ] Ἰω[άνν]ου ἑξῆς ὑπογρ[ά]φοντος υἱοῦ τοῦ τῆς ἀρίστης μνήμης Ἰωάννου
ἀπὸ τῆς αὐτῆς Ἕρ]μου πολιτῶν. ὁμολογῶ ἑκουσίως καὶ αὐθαιρέτως μεμισθῶσθαι
παρὰ τῆς σῆς θαυ]μασιότητος ἐπὶ πενταετῆ χρόνον λογιζόμενον ἀπὸ καρπῶν
τῆς σὺ]ν θεῶ μελλούσης δευτέρας ἰνδικτιόνος καὶ αὐτῆς τὰς ὑπαρχούσας
σοι]η[ς] γῆς ἀρούρας τέσσαρες πλέω ἔλαττον ἀνύδρους διακειμένας]ατου τῆς [. . . . .]σσινα[.]τη τοῦ Ἑρμοπολίτου νομοῦ εἰς σπορὰν
κα]ρπῶν [οὓς ἂν] αἱρῶμαι, φόρου τῶν προειρημέ[ν]ων τεσσά[ρ]ων

ἀρουρῶν πλέω] ἔλαττο[ν ἑ]καστ[. .] τῷ συμβρόχῳ σίτου ἀρταβῶν εἴκοσ[ι], τῷ [δὲ]
ἀβρόχῳ ὃ μὴ] εἴη παρέξω ἥμισυ τοῦ προκειμένου [φ]όρου [.]ν . . φο[. . .

The rest lost.

LVII. A.D. 561. *From Hermopolis. Bodl. MS. Gr. class. c.* 26 (P).

Papyrus 57. Lease of a piece of land in the Hermopolite nome for three years, at the rent of 120 artabae of wheat for the part which was watered.

The papyrus measures 12 inches by $4\frac{1}{2}$, and is written in a slightly sloping cursive hand by the scribe Victor, who also wrote pap. **58**.

μετὰ τὴν ὑπατίαν Φλ/ Βασιλίου ἔτ]ους εἰκοστοῦ Θὼθ ῑθ ι ἰνδικτιόνος
Ζ]αχαρίας πολιτευομένοις ἀπὸ τῆς Ἑρμου
πολιτῶν]ενης γεωργοῦ ἀπὸ κώμης Ἡλίου τοῦ Ἑρμου
ὁμολογῶ ἑκουσίως καὶ αὐ]θαιρέτως μεμισθῶσθαι παρ' ὑμῶν ἐπὶ τρία
ἔτη ἀπὸ καρπῶν τῆς σὺ]ν θεῷ εἰσιούσης ἑνδεκάτης ἰνδικτιόνος
] κλήρου γεωργίου τῶν υἱῶν Μελᾶ, τοῦτ' ἔστιν
ἀρουρῶν] κλήρου καὶ ζυγικοῦ ὀργάνου ἐξηρτισμένου πάσῃ
]ν Θέωνος διακείμενον ἐν πεδίῳ δι-
εἰς δι]άθεσιν καρπῶν ὧν ἐὰν ἱρῶμαι

] ἀρτάβας ἑκατὸν εἴκοσι
Ἀθηναίω μέτρω
τε]σσάρων, τῶ δὲ ἀβρόχω, τὸ
μὴ εἴη, παρέξω
] νέον καθαρὸν κεκοσκινευ-
μένον μέτρω
ἐν] τῶ Ἐπεὶφ μηνὶ καὶ εἰς
τὸν ὑμέτερον θησαυρὸν
]ε ἔχω τὴν ἀρδείαν δίμοιρον
μέρος ἀπὸ
]ησαι τῶ μὲν χειμῶνι δεύ-
τερον τοῦ μηνὸς
ἀκ]αταγνώστως. παρέξω δὲ
λόγω συνηθείας κατὰ τὸ
] τὸν χρόνον τῆς μισθώσεως
ὡς παρίληφα
]γεωρ/ Παύλο^{υ} Φιβίο^{υ} ὁ
προκ/ μεμίσθωμαι ὡς προκ/
ἔγραψα ὑπὲρ αὐτοῦ] γράμματα μὴ εἰδότος Ἑλλ/
[. . . . .]
μαρτ]υρῶ τῆ μισθώσι ἀκούσας
παρὰ τοῦ θεμένου.
μαρτυρῶ τῆ μισθ]ώσει ἀκούσα[ς] παρὰ τοῦ
θεμένου.
ἐγρ]άφ δ/ Βικ/ υἱοῦ . . .

1. The twentieth year coinciding with the tenth indiction can only be the twentieth year after the consulship of Basilius, or the twentieth year of Justinian, 546 A. D., and there is not room in the lacuna for Justinian's titles.

2. Ζαχαρίας should be Ζαχαρία.

3. γεωργοῦ. Perhaps for Γεωργίου.

9. ἱρῶμαι for αἱρῶμαι.

10. Ἀθηναίῳ μέτρῳ: on the various kinds of artabae cf. note on pap. **63**. 12. The 'Athenian measure' of the artaba is new.

12, 13. Perhaps μέτρῳ [ᾧ καὶ παρείληφα ἀποκαθεστάμενοι], the formula in Ptolemaic loans of wheat (cf. papp. **18**, **23**, **31**), which survived in the Byzantine period. But the formula of a loan would be out of place here.

18. γεωρ(γός): cf. line 3, note.

LVIII. *About* A.D. 561. *From Hermopolis. Bodl. MS. Gr. class. d.* 38 (P).

Papyrus 58. Lease of $3\frac{3}{4}$ arourae of land in the Hermopolite nome for a year, the lessee, Aurelius Banes, receiving one-fifth of the produce and paying 1 solidus less 6 κεράτια as rent.

The papyrus measures 11 inches by $5\frac{1}{2}$.

Some lines lost.

ἀπὸ τῆς Ἑ]ρμοπολιτῶν
π/ Αὐρήλιος Βάνης υἱὸς Ἡσαίας ἀρτοκο/
ἀπὸ κώμης Ἡλίου τοῦ Ἑρ/. ὁμολογῶ ἑκου-
σίως καὶ αὐθαιρέτως μεμισθῶσθαι παρ' ὑμῶν
ἐπὶ ἐνιαυτὸν καὶ μόνον τὸ γεώργιον
λεγομένο^{υ} Λεχίο^{υ} ἀρουρῶν ὅσων ἐστίν.
ἑτοίμως ἔχω κυκλεῦσαι τὸ αὐτὸ
γεώργιον ἐκ τῆς ἐμῆς ζωοῖς
τῶν καὶ τρεφομένων παρ' ἐμοῦ
ἀναμφιβόλως καὶ ἀκαταφρονήτως
καὶ ἀκαταγνώστως. ἔδοξεν δὲ ὧσδε
ἐμὲ λαβεῖν τὴν πεμπτὴν μέραν
τῶν σπιρομένων ἐν τῷ γεωργίῳ,
τοῦτ' ἔστιν ἀρούρας τρεῖς ἥμισυ

τέταρτον, καὶ χρυσοῦ νομισμάτιον
ἓν παρὰ κερ ἕξ. ἡ μίσθωσις κυρ/
καὶ βεβ/ καὶ ἐπερ/ ὡμολ/ Αὐρ/ Βάνης Ἡσαίου
ὁ προκ/ μεμίσθωμαι ὡς προκ/. Αὐρ/
Βικτ/ Ἀναστ/ ἀξιωθεὶς ἔγραψα ὑπὲρ
αὐτοῦ γρα/ μὴ εἰδότος. + . . λας Ἰακουβίου
διακ/ μαρτυρῶ τῇ μισθώσει ἀκούσας
παρὰ τοῦ θεμένου. + Αὐρήλιος Διοσκ/
Ἡλίου μαρτυρῶ τῇ μισθώσει ἀκού-
σας παρὰ τοῦ θεμένου. +
δ/ ἐμοῦ Βίκτορος σὺν θ/ συμβολαιογράφ/.

On the *verso.*

[μίσθ]ωσ/ γεναμε + Βάνου ἀρτοκο/ + εἰς τὸ γεώργ/ τοῦ λεγομ/ Λεχίου.

2. π(όλεως). ἀρτοκό(πος).

3. Ἑρ(μοπολίτου).

11. ὧσδε for ὥστε: cf. the confusion of δ and τ in no. 70.

12. The feminine form μέρα is frequently found at this period in place of μέρος.

16. κυρ(ία) καὶ βεβ(αία) καὶ ἐπερ(ωτηθεὶς) ὡμολ(όγησα).

19. Βίκτ(ωρ) Ἀναστ(ασίου).

20. γρά(μματα).

21. διάκ(ονος).

22. Διόσκ(ορος).

26. μίσθωσ(ις) γεναμέ(νη). I am not sure whether the next sign is an abbreviation or is only a cross.

LIX. *Fifth or sixth century. Probably from Hermopolis.*
Bodl. MS. Gr. class. e. 35 (P).

Loan of 6 solidi, each of which is 3 carats less than the full weight. The papyrus is written in a well-formed upright cursive hand, and measures 2 inches by 7.

Papyrus 59.

Some lines lost.

εἰς ἰδίαν ἡμῶν καὶ ἀναγκαίαν χρείαν, λόγω προχρείας ἡ[μ]ᾶς ὀφείλειν αὐτῇ χρυσοῦ κεφαλαίου νομισμάτια δεσποτικὰ δόκιμα ἁπλᾶ ἕξ, ἕκαστον παρὰ κεράτια τρία τῷ χρυσοχοϊκῷ σταθμῷ, γι χρ/ ν° ϛ π κερ ιη χρ/, ἐπὶ τῷ ταῦτα εἶναι παρ' ἡμῖν λόγω προχρείας ἐφ' ὅτον χρόνον γεωργοῦμεν τὸ κτῆμα τῆς σῆς λαμπρότητος, τὸ διακείμενον ἐν τῇ αὐτῇ νήσω καλούμενον [. . . . .] μεν[. .] ἐκ τούτου γεωργίας ταῦτα

The rest lost.

On the *verso*.

]ας υἱοῦ Γεώργ/

LX. A.D. 581. *From Apollinopolis Magna. Bodl. MS. Gr. class. a.* 2 (P).

Papyrus 60. Sale of a piece of ground at Apollinopolis Magna (Edfu) to Aurelius Paamius and Aurelius Syrus in the seventh year of the Emperor Tiberius II Constantinus. The papyrus belongs to the same series as three contracts in the British Museum, papp. 209, 210, 448, which I have published in the *Journal of Philology* xxii. no. 44, pp. 268–284, and which though belonging to the reign of Heraclius refer to some of the persons mentioned in this papyrus.

The papyrus measures 38½ inches by 7¼, and the body of the document is written in a large upright semi-cursive hand. At the end are the signatures of the witnesses. One or two lines are lost at the beginning of the papyrus, which probably began with the usual formula ἐν ὀνόματι κ.τ.λ.

I am indebted to Mr. E. W. B. Nicholson for several suggestions in this papyrus.

about 28 letters βασιλείας Φλαουίου Τι]βερίου
Νέου Κωνσταντίνου about 20 letters ε]ὐεργέτου ἔτους ἑβδόμου

καὶ Φλαουίας Ἀναστασίας . . . .] δεσπότου ἔτους τετάρτου
about 28 letters ἐν Ἀ]πόλλω[νο]ς ἄνω πόλει. +
about 28 letters Δημητρίου μητ]ρὸς Σοφίας
about 28 letters ὑπογραφ]έα παρέχουσα
ὑπὲρ αὐτῆς καὶ μάρτυρας τῇ παρούσῃ βεβαίᾳ καὶ] ἀπαραβάτῳ πράσει
about 35 letters] + Αὐρηλί[ο]ι[ς Παα]μίῳ
about 35 letters] Παπνουθίου ἰδίῳ μου
about 35 letters] χαίρειν.
ὁμολογῶ about 23 letters] παροῦσα ἐν δημοσίῳ τόπῳ
. . . . ἑκουσίως καὶ αὐθαιρέ]τως ἄνευ παντὸς δόλου καὶ φόβου
καὶ βίας καὶ ἀπάτης καὶ ἀνάγκης καὶ οἰ]ασδήποτε κακονοίας καὶ κακοηθείας
καὶ παντὸς ἐλαττώματος καὶ πάσης νομί]μου περιγραφῆς, [ὦ]δε ἐπομνυμένη
πρὸς τὴν ἁγίαν καὶ ὁμοούσιον τριάδα, καὶ τ]ὴν νίκην καὶ διαμονὴν τῶν εὐσεβεστάτων
καὶ γαληνοτάτων ἡμῶν δεσποτῶν Φ]λλ/ Τιβερίου καὶ Ἀναστασίας τῶν αἰωνίων
αὐγούστων αὐτοκρατόρων, π]επρακέναι κατὰ τήνδε τὴν ἐγγράφην ὠνιακὴν
ἀσφάλειαν ὑμῖν τοῖς προγεγραμμένοις Αὐρηλίοις] Πααμίῳ καὶ Σύρῳ σοὶ μέν

about 30 letters]ω τὸ τρίτον μέρος καὶ καταγεγραφέναι
ὠνιακῷ νόμῳ καὶ παντὶ πληρεστάτ]ῳ δεσποτείας δικαίου ἐπὶ αἰωνία κατοχῇ
ἀπὸ τοῦ νῦν ἐπὶ τὸν ἑξῆς καὶ ἀεὶ ἅπα]ντα διηνεκῆ χρόνον τὰ ὑπάρχοντά
μοι about 30 letters]σμένης αὐλῆς διακειμένης ἐν τῷ
about 30 letters]ριου τοῦ Παρθέωνος ἁλιέων δικαιώματος
about 30 letters] καὶ δεσποτείας, περιελθόντα εἰς ἐμὲ ἀπὸ γονέων
καὶ μηδὲ ἓν μέρος ἢ δίκαιο]ν ἀπολέλειπται ἐκ τῆς αὐτῆς αὐλῆς ἀπὸ
about 20 letters μετὰ τῆς εἰ]σόδου καὶ ἐξόδου καὶ ἀνόδου καὶ καθόδου
about 30 letters] ἧς γείτονες ὅλης τῆς αὐτῆς αὐλῆς
νότου about 14 letters ἀπηλιώ]του καὶ λιβὸς καὶ βορρᾶ ῥύμαι δημοσίαι,
ἢ οἳ ἂν ὦσι γείτονες πάντη πάντοθεν,] καθὼς ἐγὼ [ὑ]μῖν στόματι ὑπηγόρευσα,
τιμῆς τῆς πρὸς ἀλλήλους συμπε]φωνημένης καὶ συναρεσάσης μεταξὺ
ἡμῶν ἀμφοτέρων ἐπὶ βεβαίῳ κ]αὶ ἀπαραλύτῳ λόγῳ χρυσοῦ κερατίων
about 30 letters] μόν/, ἥνπερ τελείαν τιμὴν αὐτόθι ἀπέσχον
παρ' ὑμῶν ἀμφοτέρων τῶν ὠνου]μένων ἀπὸ χειρὸς εἰς χέρας μου ἐξ οἴκου

ὑμῶν ἀριθμῷ καὶ σταθμῷ πλήρει, καὶ] βεβαιώσω ὑμῖν τήνδε τὴν πρᾶσιν πάσῃ βεβαιώσει ἀπὸ παντὸς τοῦ ἐπελ]ευσομένου ἢ ἀντιποιησομένου, τὸν δὲ ἐπελευσόμενον ἢ ἀντιποιησόμε]νον παραχρῆμα ἐγὼ ἡ πεπρακυῖα ἢ οἱ κληρονόμοι ἢ οἱ κάτοχοι ἢ ο]ἱ διακάτοχοι ἐκστήσω καὶ ἐκδικήσω καὶ καθαροποιήσω ἰδίοις μου ἀν]αλώμασι καὶ κινδύνῳ τῆς λοιπῆς ἡμῶν ζωῆς κατὰ τὸν . . . . περὶ π]ράσεως καὶ βεβαιώσεως νόμον. εἰ δὲ ἀσθενήσοιμι περὶ τὴν ἐκδίκη]σιν καὶ καθαροποίησιν ταύτης τῆς πράσεως . . . . ἑτοίμως] ἔχω ἐπιγνῶναι ὑμῖν τὰ τιμήματα . . . . μετὰ καὶ τοῦ μηδὲν ἰσχύ]ειν κατὰ τῶν ἐγγεγραμμένων πρὸς τῷ ὑμᾶς τοὺς ὠνουμέ]νους κρατεῖν καὶ κυριεύειν καὶ δεσπόζειν καὶ οἰκεῖν καὶ about 11 letters]μεῖν καὶ οἰκοδομεῖν καὶ ἀνοικοδομεῖν καὶ ἐκχωρεῖν καὶ παραχωρ]εῖν καὶ πωλεῖν καὶ χαρισάσθαι καὶ τέκνοις μεταδιδόναι καὶ κληρονόμοις κατ]αλιμπάνειν καὶ διαδόχοις καὶ διακατόχοις, καὶ χρῆσθαι περὶ αὐτῶν ἀρέσκον]τι ὑμῖν τρόπῳ ἀκωλύτως καὶ ἀνεμποδίστ/

about 30 letters] πεπρακέναι ὑμῖν τοῖς προγεγραμμ/

about 30 letters πρα]θείσης αὐλῆς καὶ ἀπεσχηκέναι τὴν

τιμήν about 20 letters κ]αὶ ταύτην ἐχθέσθαι ὑμῖν τὴν πρᾶσιν

κυρίαν εἶναι καὶ βεβαίαν καὶ] ἔννομον ἁπανταχοῦ προφερομένην
about 25 letters] *γράφοντος καθὸς ἐπερωτηθεῖσα*
about 30 letters]*λως ἔχειν ὡμολόγησα.* +
about 25 letters]*ιος Δημητρίου μητρὸς Σοφίας ἡ προκειμένη*
ἐθέμην τὴν παροῦσαν πρᾶσιν,] καὶ στοιχεῖ μοι πάντα τὰ ἐγγεγραμμένα ὡς προκεῖται.
about 25 letters] . . *ριων ἀριθμοῦ ταύτης τῆς ἄνω Ἀπόλλωνος*
ἔγραψα ὑπὲρ αὐτῆς ἀκουσά]σης καὶ εἰπούσης μοι γράμματα μὴ εἰδυίης. +
about 20 letters *μαρτυρῶ] τῇ πράσει ἀκούσας παρὰ τῆς θεμένης.* +
about 25 letters *μαρτ]υρῶ τῇ πράσει ἀκούσας παρὰ τῆς θεμένης.*
about 18 letters *μαρτυρῶ τῇ π]ράσει ἀκούσας παρὰ τῆς θεμένης.*
about 25 letters *μα]ρτυρῶ τῇ πράσει ἀκούσας παρὰ τῆς θεμένης.* +
δι' ἐμοῦ]*ụπεγρ*^{α}

2. The Emperor Tiberius II, who reigned by himself for only four years, counts the beginning of his reign from his association in the empire with Justin at the end of 574. His seventh year therefore is December 580—December 581. There is little doubt that the fourth year refers to the Empress Anastasia, cf. line 16, who was already married secretly to Tiberius in 574, but counts her reign from the time when she was publicly proclaimed empress at the death of Justin and the accession of her husband to sole power in the autumn of 578. Her fourth year therefore would be from the autumn of 581 to the autumn of 582, and the date of the papyrus therefore falls within the last two or three months of 581.

4. ἄνω : to distinguish it from the lower Apollinopolis, the modern Ḳus.

5. An Αὐρηλία Μάρθα θυγάτηρ Cουροῦτος ἐκ μητρὸς Cοφίας is mentioned in B. M. pap. 210, line 72, and a Φλ(αούιος) Παπνοῦθις υἱὸς Βίκτορος ἐκ μητρὸς Cοφίας in B. M. pap. 209, line 60; the latter is perhaps the same as the Παπνούθιος in line 9 here.

7. For the restoration of the lacunae, cf. B. M. papp. 209, 210, 448 in *Journal of Philology*, l. c.

18. Possibly ἄ]πα Ἀμίω, but a Φλ(αούιος) Παάμ is mentioned in B. M. pap. 210, line 78.

20. δικαίου should be δικαίω.

47. ἀνεμποδίστ(ως).

48. προγεγραμμ(ένοις).

52. Read καθώς.

62. Apparently ὑπεγρά(φη) in place of the usual ἐγράφη.

LXI. *Sixth century. From the Fayoum. In the Bodleian.*

Part of a letter written in rough uncials. The writer of it from the method of address employed appears to be a slave. **Papyrus 61.**

The papyrus measures 5 inches by $5\frac{1}{4}$.

τῷ δεσπότῃ μου τῆς ψυχῆς γλυκυτά-
τω καὶ τιμιωτάτω κατὰ πάντα τῷ κύ-
ρω Μαρίας ἡ προσκυνοῦσά σε ἡ μάμα
[τ]ῶν πεδίων σου, καὶ τῇ κύρα μου τῶν
ὀφθαλμῶν τῇ κύρα μου Μαρία, καὶ τῷ
καλῷ μου υειῷ Χρύσῃ ἡ προσκυνοῦσα
ἡμᾶς ἡ μάμα ὑμῶν, πρὸ μὲν πάν-
των εὐχὰς καὶ δεήσις ἀναπέμπω πρὸς
τὸν Θεόν μου καὶ σωτῆραν ἡμῶν τὸν
[Χρ]ιστὸν ὅπως ὑγιένοντας ὑμᾶς καὶ
εὐθυμοῦντάς μοι συνήθως διατη-
ρήσιν. ἠθέλησάς μοι δῖξε, κύρα μου,

The rest lost.

On the *verso*.

καλῶς ἐστὶν Τέως καὶ ἐντη-
ρή]σει ἡμᾶς πάντας.
ἀπόδος τῶ δεσπότη μου τῆς ψυχῆς [.]τ[. . . .

3. Μαρίας is more probably the writer herself than the Maria mentioned in line 5.

4. πεδίων for παιδίων.

5. ἡ κύρα μου Μαρία is perhaps the wife of the person addressed as δεσπότης, unless the plural ὑμῶν in line 7 is to be pressed, in which case Maria is the daughter of the person writing.

7. ἡμᾶs is a mistake for ὑμᾶs.

11. Read διατηρήσειν. ὅπως in line 10 is superfluous.

12. δῖξε for δεῖξαι.

LXII. *Sixth or seventh century. Probably from Hermopolis.* *Bodl. MS. Gr. class. a.* 6 (P).

Papyrus 62. Part of a will, written in a well-formed semi-cursive hand. Fragment (*a*) measures 13 inches by 12. On the *verso* is a document written in tachygraphy.

(*a*) Some lines lost.

about 23 letters]δοσθαι Χριστο-
δώρα about 14 letters κατέχ]ειν καὶ διακατέχειν
about 23 letters]χω καὶ ἀφιλονίκως
about 23 letters]σε τὸ ἀντιπεῖν ἢ ἀντι-
about 23 letters] ταύτης μου τῆς
διαθήκης about 13 letters κα]τακειμένων νοσω-
κομίων about 17 letters]ωνος [ὑ]πὲρ τοῦ αὐτοῦ
about 23 letters] ἑαυτῆς ἢ δι' ἐντολέως
about 23 letters π]ροφάσεως αὐτῆς
about 23 letters]ησεσ[θ]αι κατὰ τοῦ αὐτοῦ
νοσοκομίου βούλομαι αὐτὴν ἀποστερεῖσθαι τῶν ἀφωρισ-

μένων αὐτῇ παρ' ἐμοῦ ἐν ταύτῃ τῇ διαθήκῃ πραγμάτων,
τῆς θείας καὶ νεαρᾶς διατάξεως τοῦτο αὐτὸ συγχωρούσης
γενέσθαι διὰ τὸ τὴν αὐτὴν θείαν καὶ νεαρὰν διάταξιν
ἄδειαν δεδωκέναι τοῖς δ̣ι̣α̣θ̣εμένοις μήτε τὰ ἐκ τοῦ
ληγάτου νόμου φυλάξαι τοῖς ἐναντιουμένοις τῆς αὐτῶν
[. . . . .] βούλομαι τοίνυν τὴν αὐτὴν Χριστοδώραν
εἰ, ὅπερ ἂν εἴη, τολμήσῃ τοιοῦτο [
αὐτοῦ νοσοκομίου ἢ κατὰ τῶν αὐτῶν [
παντάπασιν ἔχειν ἐκ τῆς ἐμῆς κλ[ηρονομίας
καὶ τούτων ἐκπεσεῖν τῶν διὰ τα[
ἐν ταύτῃ τῇ διαθήκῃ διδο[

Here the papyrus breaks off.

(*b*) ends of lines.

]μην ἀναγκαῖον
τελ]ευταίαις βουλήσεσιν
] . . . την

(*c*) ends of lines.

]ἐξ εν[. .]
]σαν ἰσχὺν καὶ [
] τὸν ἐμφερόμενον
] διατάττω ὡς εἰ συμβαίη
Χ]ριστοδώραν
]εμενα

(*d*) beginnings of lines.

πραγμάτων προ[
νοσοκομίῳ κ[
διατυπῶσαι ἐν ταύταις μ[

16. ληγάτου νόμου: cf. *Berl. Urk.* 327. 6.

LXIII. *Sixth or seventh century. From Apollinopolis Magna.*

Papyrus 63. Letter from Flavius Theodorus, a bishop, to Flavius Menas the *διοικητής* of Apollinopolis, directing him to pay to Senuthius, the bishop of Apollinopolis, 50 artabae of wheat and 100 jars of wine. The body of the letter is written in a large sloping semi-cursive hand by John, the secretary of Theodorus. At the end is the signature of Theodorus himself in sloping uncials.

The papyrus measures 14 inches by 8.

+ Φλ/ Θεόδωρος σὺν θεῷ ἰλλούστριος υἱὸς Ἰωάννο^{υ}
τοῦ τῆς ἐνδόξου μνήμης γενομένου στρατηλ^{α}/
+ Φλ/ Μηνᾷ τῷ λαμπρ^{ο} διοικητῇ τῆς Ἀπολλωνοπό^{λ},
καὶ τοῖς μετὰ σοῦ παραλημψομένοις τὴν
διοίκησιν καὶ φροντίδα Ἀπόλλωνος.
θελήσῃ παρασχεῖν ἀββᾷ Cενουθίῳ τῷ ὁσιω^{τ}
μου δεσπότῃ καὶ πατρὶ καὶ ἐπισκόπῳ Ἀπόλλωνος,
χῶιρις τῶν διδομένων αὐτῷ παρὰ τοῦ
ἐν ἁγίοις μου δεσπότου καὶ πατρός,
ἀπὸ ἑβδόμης ἰνδ/ καὶ αὐτῆς καὶ ἐφεξῆς
καὶ ἐπὶ τὸ διηνεκὲς σίτου ἀρτάβας
πεντήκοντα μοδίῳ Ἀπόλλωνος, καὶ
οἴνου ἄγγια ἑκατόν, γι/ σι [$\frac{}{ο}$]ν οι/ αγ/ ρ. + καὶ
πρὸς ὑμετέραν ἀσφάλειαν πεποίημαι
τὸ παρὸν καθολικὸν ἐπίσταλμα γραφὲν
χειρὶ Ἰωάννου τοῦ ἐμοῦ νοταρίου μεθ'
ὑπογραφῆς ἐμῆς, ὡς προκ/. ἐγρ^{α} Ἀθὺρ η/ ἰνδ/ ἕκτης.

2nd hand. + Φλ' Θεόδωρος υἱὸς υἱὸς Ἰωάννου τοῦ τῆς
ἐνδόξ μνήμης στοιχῶ τῷ παρόντι καθο-
λικῷ ἐπιστάλματι τῶν τοῦ σίτου ἀρ/ πενταί-

κοντα καὶ οἴνου ἀγγίων ἑκατόν, ὡς προ-
κεῖται, + ἀπὸ ἑβδόμης ἰνδ/ καὶ ἐφεξῆς.

On the *verso*.

+ ἐπίσταλμα τοῦ ὁσιωᵀ ἐπισκόπου.

1. ἰλλούστριος: cf. *Berl. Urk.* 323. 3.

2. στρατηλά(του).

3. λαμπρο(τάτω). The city is generally called Ἀπόλλωνος πόλις, cf. pap. **60**. 4, or even Ἀπόλλωνος simply, cf. lines 5, 7, 12 below.

6. ὁσιωτ(άτω). Senuthius, cf. pap. **66**. 2.

10. ἰνδ(ικτιόνος).

12. μοδίω Ἀπόλλωνος: the Roman and Byzantine emperors were not more successful than the Ptolemies in reducing the local systems of weights and measures to order. Cf. pap. **57**, line 10, and Prof. Wilcken's Introd. to his forthcoming *Griechische Ostraka*.

17. προκ(εῖται). ἐγρά(φη).

18. υἱός is repeated by mistake. In the next line read ἐνδόξ(ου) and καθολικῷ.

LXIV. *Sixth or seventh century. From Hermopolis* (?). *Bodl. MS. Gr. class. c.* 27 (P).

A letter addressed to Anatolius a 'comes.' The writer first states that he had written several times to Theophanes in accordance with the commands of Anatolius ordering him to come to Antinoë, but that Theophanes had been unable to carry out the order. He then proceeds to say that he had been unable to write to Anatolius previously about Theophanes or about the release of a peasant who was in prison, and therefore had now taken the opportunity of so doing, and concludes by expressing the hope that both matters will be settled satisfactorily. **Papyrus 64.**

The papyrus measures $4\frac{1}{2}$ inches by 12, and is written in a well-formed semi-cursive hand.

πολλάκ[ις] κατὰ πρόσταξιν τῆς αὐτῶν ἐξουσίας γεγράφηκα τὸν λόγον τῷ
εὐδοκιμάτῳ Θεοφάνει καταλαβεῖν τὴν Ἀντινοέων, καὶ οὐκ ἠνέσχετο τοῦτο

ποιῆσαι. τῶν οὖν ταξεωτῶν σταλέντων οὐκ εὑρίσκω προσανενεγκεῖν τῇ αὐτῶν

ἐξουσίᾳ περί τε τοῦ εἰρημένου εὐδοκιμωτάτου Θεοφάνους περί τε τῆς

ἀφέσεως τοῦ ὄντος ἐν φυλακῇ γεωργοῦ, καὶ σὺν θεῷ εὑρίσκω ἐγκαίρειον

προσαναφέρω τῇ αὐτῶν ἐξουσίᾳ καὶ ἐλπίζω εἰς τὸν θεὸν ὅτι ἑκάτερον ἔχει

προβῆναι: +

On the *verso.*

τῷ δεσπ^{ο} μ^{ου} . . . . . μεγαλοπρ^{ε} ς περιβλ^{ε} Ἀνατολίῳ κομ^{ε} χμγ

2. καταλαβεῖν is used in its late Greek sense of 'reaching' a place, not in the sense of 'capturing.'

3. εὑρίσκω, if not a mere blunder for εὗρον, is a historic present, for it is clearly opposed to εὑρίσκω in line 5. ἐγκαίριον is to be supplied, cf. line 5.

6. προσαναφέρω a mistake for προσαναφέρειν.

8. μεγαλοπρε(πεστάτῳ) (καὶ) περιβλέ(πτῳ) κόμε(τι). χμγ, 643, means according to Krall (*Mitth. aus d. Samml. Pap. Erzh. Rainer* I. 127) ἡ ἁγία τριὰς Θ(εός), the value in numbers of the letters making up the words being 643; cf. ϙθ (99) for ἀμήν.

LXV. *Sixth or seventh century. From the Fayoum.* *Bodl. MS. Gr. class. c.* 28 (P).

Papyrus 65. A letter written by John, a 'reader,' apparently absolving the person addressed from further liability for a fine, but the corrupt character of the Greek makes the details very obscure.

The papyrus is written in an upright semi-cursive hand, and measures 3½ inches by 13.

+ ποιεῖς τοῦτο τὸ ἔγραφ^{ο}. ἀπὸ τῶν $\overline{\beta}$ γυναικῶν τούτων καὶ Ἰωάννου τούτου Ψινθέω $\overline{\beta}$/ (with χυ above). ἐπειδὴ ἐξ

οὗ ἔζη ὁ μακάριος ἡμῶν π̣[α]τ̣[ὴ]ρ̣ [ἀ]π̣ητήθη ἧπερ σοὺ ζημίαν ς ταύτην ἡμᾶς ἐπλήρωσας εἰς πλῆρες
καὶ εἰς ὁλόκληρον, ὁμολογοῦμεν τοῦ λοιποῦ μηδὲν ἄλογον ἔχω πρὸς ὑμᾶς μήτε σὲ
πρὸς ἡμᾶς ἢ κληρονόμους ἡμῶν πρὸς σὲ ἢ κληρονόμου^ς σού^ς, εἰ καὶ σημβῇ
ἀπαιτηθῆναι σέ, ὅπερ ἂ̣ν εἴ̣η, ζ̣ημίαν ἐλευθέρας ἡμᾶς εἶναι ἐκ τοῖς τοιαύτης ἐνοχῆς,
ὅτι μὲν ἡ μία ἡ ἔχουσα τὸ παιδ[ι]κὸν ἄνδρα ἔχει καὶ οὐκ ἦλθεν ἐγγής μου ς ἡ ἄλλη ἀφῆλιξ
ἐστὶν ἤ τει ς λεύεις π[. . . . . . .] δι' ἐμοῦ Ἰωάννης ἀναγνώστης.

× × ×

On the *verso* are traces of letters, probably the address.

1. τό appears to be a mistake for ὅ. ἔγραφο(ν). I do not understand the abbreviation after Ψινθέω.
2. σού for σύ. ς = καί. ἡμᾶς should be ἡμῖν.
3. ἔχω should be ἔχειν.
4. σημβῇ for συμβῇ. Cf. ἐγγής for ἐγγύς in line 6.
5. τοῖς for τῆς.
7. Ἰωάννης ἀναγνώστης should be in the genitive.

LXVI. *Sixth or seventh century. Probably from Apollinopolis Magna. Bodl. MS. Gr. class. c.* 29 (P).

Letter from John to Victor, bishop probably of Apollinopolis, asking that the papyrus-roll of Constantine may be sent to him through the agency of Senuthus, who was about to descend the river. **Papyrus 66.**

The papyrus measures 2½ by 12 inches, and is written in a large sloping hand.

παρακληθήτω ἡ ὑμετέρα πατρικὴ θεοφιλία. τὸν χάρτην τοῦ θεοφιλεστάτου ἀββ[ᾶ

Κωνσταντίνο^υ πέμψαι μοι διὰ τοῦ εὐλαβεστ/ ἀββᾶ Cενούθου κατερχομ/· διὰ τ[οῦτο ἀπέστειλα τὸν γραμματηφόρον παῖδα, δεσπ^ο. +

On the *verso*.

. . .]ε̣β^ο πρ θεοφιλ/ ὁσιωτατ/ $\overline{\text{Βικ}}$/ . . . ⳩ ἀββᾶ Ταυρινίω ἐπισκ^ο/ + Ἰωάννης υἱός.

2. εὐλαβεστ(άτου). κατερχομ(ένου). Senuthus is probably the same person as the Senuthius mentioned in pap. **63**. 6.

3. δέσπο(τα).

4. θεοφιλ(εστάτω) ὁσιωτάτ(ω) Βίκ(τορι). ἐπισκό(πω).

LXVII. *Sixth or seventh century. Probably from Hermopolis.* *Bodl. MS. Gr. class. e.* 36 (P).

Papyrus 67. Tax-receipt given by Erythrius an 'expellator' or collector of debts to Theotimus an overseer, stating that Theotimus had paid him 6¾ *κεράτια*.

The papyrus measures 3½ by 6 inches, and is written in a well-formed semi-cursive hand.

+ Θεοτίμω προνοη^τ. + Ἐρύθριος σὺν θ/ ἐξπελλ^α
ἐδεξάμην παρὰ σοῦ ⳨ συνηθ τῶ κατὰ καιρὸν ἐξπελλ^α/ διδασκ^α/
τῶν υἱῶν τοῦ κομ^ε Ζαχαρίου ⳨ τῆς χειρ^ο^γραφ τρεισκαιδεκάτης
ἰνδ/ κεράτι/ ἓξ ἥμισυ τέταρτ/, γι/ χρ/ κερ/ ϛ𐅵 $d\bar{\mu}$. ἐγρ^α Ἐπεὶφ
κγ ινδ/ ιγ. Ἐρύθριος στοιχεῖ ἡ ἀποχή.

1. προνοητ(ῇ) σὺν θ(εῶ) ἐξπελλά(τωρ?). ἐξπελλά(τωρ?) is not found elsewhere, but is, I suppose, equivalent to ἐξπελλευτής, which is found in Byzantine Greek for a 'collector of debts.'

2. ⳨ = ὑπέρ: so in line 3. συνηθ(είας) διδασκά(λου)? agreeing with σου. διδασκά(λω) is hardly possible if ἐξπελλάτωρ means what I have suggested.

3. κόμε(τος). χειρογραφ(ίας).

4. χρ(υσοῦ). μ(όνον).

LXVIII. *Seventh century. Trinity College, Dublin.*

Receipt given by George, a deacon, to Apa Or, a dyer, for 1 solidus due as wages. **Papyrus 68.**

The papyrus is written in sloping uncials, and measures 5 inches by 3¼.

+ ἔχω ἐγὼ Γεώργιος, σὺν θεῷ διακ°/
τοῦ ἁγίου Γεωργίου παρεμβολ/,
παρὰ σοῦ ἄπα Ὦρ βαφ/ ⳨ τοῦ ἐμοῦ
μισθ/ χρυ/ ν̊ ᾱ, χρυσοῦ νόμισμα
ἕν. ἐγράφη μηνὶ Μεσορὴ ιε̅ ιγ ἰνδ/.

1. διάκο(νος).
3. βαφ(έως).
4. μισθ(οῦ).

LXIX. *Vellum. Seventh century. From the Fayoum.* *Bodl. MS. Gr. class. g.* 9 (P).

The receipt measures 2 inches square and is written in a small cursive hand. **No. 69.**

+ παρέσχ/ Ποῆσις τεκτ/
⳨ διαγραφ/ λαυρ/ τ̆ ἁγι/
Βίκτορος ε ιδ κεράτια
ἑπτὰ τέταρτον, γι/ *y*/ ζ d′.
Mχ κη τη αὐτ ε ιδ/.
+ δι᾽ ἐμοῦ κοσμᾶ διακ/
ς κολλε.

1. παρέσχ(ηκε). τέκτ(ων).
2. (ὑπὲρ) διαγραφ(ῆς) λαύρ(ας).
4. *y* = κεράτια.
5. M(ε)χ(εὶρ) τῇ(s) αὐτ(ῆς).
7. κολλε(κταρίου). Cf. gloss. ap. Hultsch. *Metr. Script.* p. 307 κολλεκτάριος, ὁ ἀργυραμοιβὸς ἤτοι ὁ κέρμα ἀντὶ ἀργύρου ἀλλασσόμενος τραπεζίτης.

LXX. *On parchment. About the eighth century. From the Fayoum. Bodl. MS. Gr. class. e.* 37 (P).

No. 70. A doxology; perhaps the last leaf out of a book, as the fragment is only written on one side.

The fragment measures 6 inches by 4¾, and is written in a rough uncial hand, with a slight tendency to cursive forms in some letters.

[. . .] δρόμῳ καὶ τὰ νῦν
[. . .]λθαι εἰς ἐλέαν
[κ]αὶ εἰς εὐμένειαν
ὅτι σὺ εἶ τοξαστὸς καὶ
δετοξασμένος εἰς
τοὺς αἰ[ῶν]ας τῶν αἰώ-
νων. ἀμήν. +.

4–5. Read δοξαστός and δεδοξασμένος.

INDICES.

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